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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2211)

Name of Candidate	AAYUSHI BANSAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1195934
Center	ONLINE	Date	08/08/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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14	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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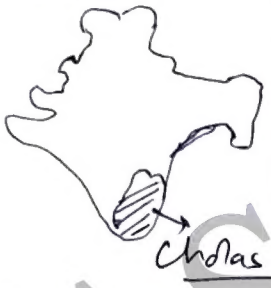
1. The Cholas are inextricably linked with the zenith of Dravidian art and architecture. Comment. (150 words) 10
चोल द्रविड़ कला और स्थापत्य की पराकाष्ठा से अनन्य रूप से संबद्ध हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Cholas ruled the South India (Tamil Nadu region) ~~in~~ reaching zenith in 10th – 12th centuries.



Dravidian architecture

① Temple architecture :- Featuring lofty gopurams, tall vimana, Dravidian style temples built.
Eg → Brihadeshwara temple, Tanjore
└ monolithic temple

② City Building → Built ~~Kaveri~~ Madurai, Tanjore, Puhar etc.
Eg → ~~Ganga~~ Gangai Konda cholapuram by Rajendra I

③ structural temples → Apart from rock cut, standalone temples.

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Dravidian art

① Painting → Evolved unique style, based on local tradition. Eg → Ramayan, Mahabharat wall paintings

② Sculpture → Bronze statues like famous Natraj.

③ Influenced South Asian art (Eg → Angkor Vat in Cambodia)

④ Vijaynagara Kingdom & Nayaks largely tried to revive Chola art (Eg Lepakshi temple Virupaksha temple)

Cholas brought a golden age of art & architecture in South India.

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2. Among the major legacies of the Indian freedom movement, civil liberties formed an important one. Analyse. (150 words) 10

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की प्रमुख विरासतों में, नागरिक स्वतंत्रता ने एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian freedom movement carried strands of liberal and egalitarian thought.

[Civil liberties]

① Moderates (1885-1905) → fought for freedom of press, equality, freedom of speech & expression.
Eg → ~~Civ~~ Surendranath Banerjea arrested for 'The Bengalee' newspaper

② Social reformers → equality of women, lower caste
Eg → Ram Mohan Roy for Anti Sati Regulation, 1829.

③ Nehru Report, 1928 → talked of freedom of association, equal

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rights for minority.

(4) 1931 Karachi Congress Session → Passed resolution on Fundamental Rights and National development.

(5) Trade Union movement → for workers ~~by~~ rights & reforms
Eg → AITUC formation, 1920

(6) Inclusion of farmers rights
Eg → Champaran Satyagraha by Gandhiji

(7) Freedom of religion highlighted by revivalist movements like Arya Samaj.

(8) Women's association for women equality → Eg All India Women's Conference

Indian freedom struggle inspired the liberal Fundamental Rights of Indian Constitution.

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3. The Berlin Conference of 1884-85 in many ways set the ground for the scramble in Africa. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

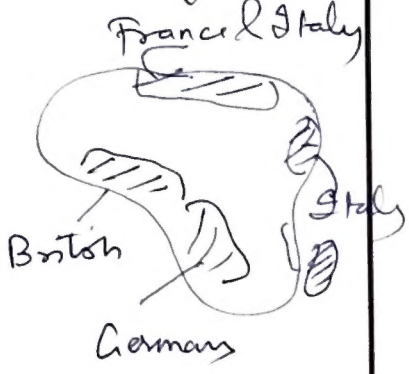
1884-85 के बर्लिन सम्मेलन ने विभिन्न प्रकार से अफ्रीका में विभाजन का आधार तैयार किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Increased ambition for colonies in the wake of neo-imperialism led to scramble of Africa

Berlin Conference was held in 1884-85 with no African representative among ~~Western~~ European nations.

① It drew the map on paper dividing the colonies by consensus.

② Northern Africa of Morocco, Tripoli was contested between France & Italy.



Scramble of Africa

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(3) Germany was given South west territories to pacify it.

(4) Britain controlled area around Niger river in Western Africa.

(5) France took over Algeria & Tunisia area while Italy got Tripoli.

(6) However, it took much longer to establish actual effective control.

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4. What is a cloudburst and what are its effects? Why are they more frequent in the Himalayan region? (150 words) 10
बादल फटना क्या है और इसके क्या प्रभाव हैं? हिमालयी क्षेत्र में इनकी आवृत्ति अधिक क्यों है?

Cloudburst refers to excessive rainfall in a short duration in a small area (>10cm/hour)

Effects

① Leads to flooding due to excessive precipitation
Eg → Chamoli, Uttarakhand

② Can lead to Glacial Lake Outbursts in mountains.
Eg → Kedarnath tragedy

③ Mass movement, debri flow, solifuction - landslides depending on slope structure & region

④ Soil erosion (gully & sheet erosion)

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More frequent in Himalayas

① Surrounded by hills from all sides, clouds are trapped.

② Mountains aid

→ convection :- by providing larger area for evaporation at all times of day

→ orographic rainfall → acting as barrier.

③ Presence of steep slopes, glaciers, young fold geology, seismicity aggravates the effect of even lesser intensity cloud bursts.

Way forward
- → Early Warning system
- → Mock drills of public
- → Averting climate change (Paris Agreement)

Cloud burst must remain a hazard & not convert to disaster.

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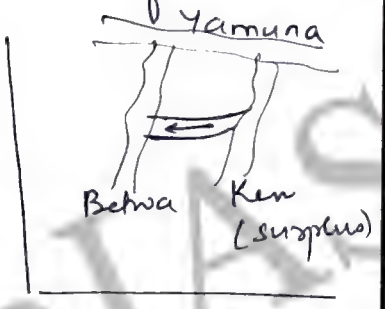
5. Despite its potential, there are several challenges in the implementation of the Ken-Betwa Link Project. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना की क्षमता के बावजूद, इसके कार्यान्वयन में अनेक चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ken-Betwa link project is a river interlinking project envisaged to link surplus Ken to deficit Betwa river.



Potential

1. Aid the water scarcity issue of Bundelkhand dryland
2. Support agriculture in drought prone area. (Eg millets)
3. Support growth of industries (Eg food processing)
4. Decrease artificial source of soil fertility (Eg fertilisers) harming the soil.

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Challenges

1. Submerging of Panna Tiger Reserve & forests in Dhaudhan dam
2. High cost of implementation
3. Associated biodiversity loss in the region
4. Artificially changing local dryland ecosystem.
5. May lead to water scarcity in Ken region

Way forward
- Hydrological & geological study of region
- use of water harvesting to preserve
- translocation of wildlife

Ken Betwa has potential to transform local economy

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6. Identify the issues related to production and supply of coal in India. How can these issues be addressed? **(150 words) 10**
भारत में कोयले के उत्पादन और आपूर्ति से संबंधित मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है?

Coal based power still forms ~54% of total installed capacity highlighting its importance.

Issues on production & supply

(1) Geographically skewed to eastern India.

(2) Lack of high grade coking coal for steel industry.

(3) Dependence on imports especially Western India.

(4) Vulnerable for international price fluctuation (Eg 2021 monsoons, high price rise)

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(5) Lack of technology to extract despite having 4th highest reserves

(6) Restrictions on private sector (despite 2017 liberalisation)

To address

(1) Increase participation of private sector (>80% Coal India Ltd now)

(2) Better transport by dedicated freight corridors

(3) Decrease import dependence by increasing production

(4) Involve ~~HSCL other~~ IISC, ISM Dhanbad for better mining technology.

Coal will remain an important fuel as per Niti Aayog in years to com.

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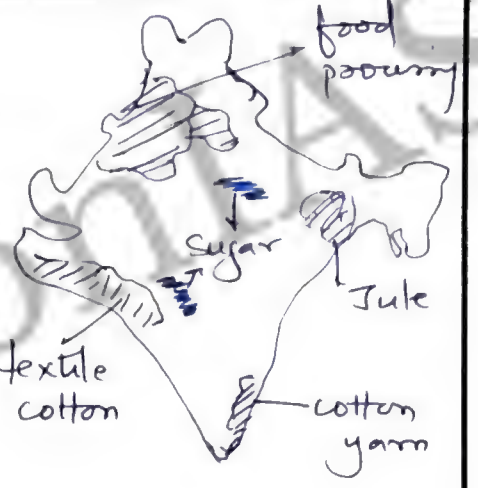
7. Present the geographical distribution of agro-based industries in India and discuss the challenges faced by them. **(150 words) 10**
भारत में कृषि-आधारित उद्योगों के भौगोलिक वितरण को प्रस्तुत कीजिए और उनके समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Agro based industries use ~~agri~~ agriculture based raw materials and add value to them.

Geographical distribution

(1) Cotton based located in Gujarat, Mumbai, Tamil Nadu, Telangana & UP.

(2) Jute based in Bengal (Hoogli Belt)



Agro based industries

(3) Food processing around Punjab, Haryana & western UP due to prosperous agriculture zone

(4) Sugar industries in UP and Maharashtra.

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Challenges

① Costlier raw material due to erratic monsoon, rainfed zones, rising fertiliser prices etc.
(Eg ~~rise~~ rise of fertiliser price in Russia Ukraine war)

② Lack of updated technology.

③ Closing market due to WTO globalisation policies. (Eg dairy)

④ Poor access to credit & capital (Eg during Covid)

⑤ Lack of Economies of scale reducing profits.

Way forward
- → Conducive Govt policies
- → Better training in technology
- → Export orientation

Agro industries provide ~~large~~ large scale employment in India.

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8. The caste system continues to be one of the key drivers of poverty and inequality in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10
जाति व्यवस्था भारत में निर्धनता और असमानता के प्रमुख चालकों में से एक बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Caste is a segmental, endogamic social unit imposing civic and occupational disabilities based on purity and pollution.

Continues to be key driver of poverty & inequality

① Employment → Lack of representation in public jobs & Census 2011 → <4% Dalit households have Govt employee

② Political → Dalit Sarpanches are still not given equal status.

③ Increasing atrocities → As per NCRB, increased attacks on SC by 9.4% (2020)

④ Education → Higher dropouts in SC children, lower literacy than avg of 75%

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9.

However, changes are visible :-

① Post 1991 LPG → class also plays a role in inequality (Eg EWS reservation policy)

② Rise of backward castes (OBC) post Green revolution (Eg Yadavs of UP) in politics.

③ Govt policies in entrepreneurship (Eg Stand Up India); Kalpana Saroj ↓ Dalit entrepreneur

④ Stringent legislations to curb atrocities (Eg SC/ST Atrocities Act)

⑤ Increasing urbanisation, globalisation, education helping lower caste to raise status.

Caste is & was & will be there. It's face is changing emerging in new avatars.

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9. Discuss the issues faced by domestic workers in India. Also suggest measures that can be taken to empower them. **(150 words) 10**
भारत में घरेलू कामगारों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, उन्हें सशक्त बनाने हेतु किये जा सकने वाले उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Domestic workers are informal labourers providing help in daily work of a household.

Issues faced

1. Poor social security → due to being out of ambit of labour laws. (Eg Covid → lost jobs)
2. Vulnerability → Especially women workers face harassment even sexual exploitation
3. Overburdened → No methods of paid leaves and rest hours.
4. Low wages → High inflation further reduces effective income

(5) Lower caste, tribals, minor girls faced double whammy of harassment.

Measures to empower

(1) Comprehensive survey to know their numbers & position (Eg recent Labour Bureau survey)

(2) Bringing under the ambit of labour laws.

(3) Better awareness & organisation building (eg unionisation in Delhi)

(4) Use of Civil society & NGOs to highlight cases of sexual exploitation & FIR filing.

Domestic workers provide a major chunk of 'invisible care economy'.

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10. Given the deeply gendered impact of population control measures, examine the need to rethink the current approach of population control measures in India. **(150 words) 10**

जनसंख्या नियंत्रण संबंधी उपायों के गहन लैंगिक प्रभाव को देखते हुए, भारत में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण उपायों के वर्तमान दृष्टिकोण पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Population in India will cross China in 2023 to become most populous as per United Nations.

Gendered impact & need to rethink

① Contraception → As per NFHS, tubectomy (females) is roughly 10 times higher than vasectomies.

② Sex selective abortion → If the number of children to be limited, usually female is aborted.

③ Bodily autonomy → denied to women to choose

④ Missing women → Health impact on women due to control measures

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Way forward

1. Increasing male education & participation (eg awareness on vasectomies & condoms)
2. Continuing with persuasive over coercive approach
3. Need to rethink population control laws in certain states (eg UP) denying benefits.
4. Enlarged focus on maternal & child health (~103 MMR target To - UN)
5. Focus on adolescent males & females on sex education & health. (eg Kishore Yojana)

Population must be converted to demographic dividend with gender equity.

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11. Examine the impact of the Sramana tradition on the Vedic religion and its relation with the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sects. **(250 words) 15**

श्रमण परंपरा के वैदिक धर्म पर प्रभाव और जैन, बौद्ध तथा आजीवक संप्रदायों के उद्भव के साथ इसके संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Sramana tradition refers to leaving domestic household & worldly responsibilities to lead a life of ascetic, as a monk.

Impact on Vedic religion

① Emergence of Bhakti → Shaivism (Nayanars) & Vaishnavism (Alvars) in South.

② These saints composed in local languages (Eg Tirumurai in Tamil) decreasing monopoly of Sanskrit in religion.

③ They reduced prestige & hegemony of Brahminic priests.

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(4) It brought culture of equality as anyone could become a monk.

Relation with emergence of Buddhism, Jainism & Ajivika sects

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(1) Buddha left his home for path of enlightenment (Bodh Gaya).
→ first sermon at Sarnath established Buddhism.

(2) Vardhaman Mahavir similarly wandered as an ascetic and ~~ted~~ was called 24th Tirthankara

(3) Ajivika focussed on "Niyati" (destiny) & everything being predestined denouncing world.

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(4) Buddhist Sangha → revolves around monks ('Bhikkus') and Tripitaka give rules for monks.

(5) Shwetambara & Digambar monks discard amenities. Digambar discard even the clothes.

(6) Values of Satya (truth), Ahimsa (non violence), Asteya (non stealing), Aparigraha (non hoarding), Brahmacharya (celibacy) are derived from Sramana in Jainism.

Sramana tradition emerged as a counter revolution to challenge supremacy of Brahminic religion.

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12. Shed light on the use of symbols and symbolic language by Mahatma Gandhi for both, integrating masses into the National Movement and against social evils. **(250 words) 15**

महात्मा गांधी द्वारा राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में जनता को लामबद्ध करने हेतु और सामाजिक बुराइयों के विरुद्ध, दोनों के लिए किए गए प्रतीकों और प्रतीकात्मक भाषा के उपयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Gandhiji's entry in 1915 on Indian political scene transformed freedom struggle into a mass movement

Use of symbols for integrating masses in national movement

1. Salt - Dandi march in 1930 brought together urban, rural, women, students & all classes.

2. Khadi & Charkha → Symbol of Swadeshi, against foreign hegemony of economy. integrated peasants to industrialists.

3. Religion → Use of 'Khilafat' integrated Muslim masses in Non Cooperation.

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(4) Satyagraha → Use of non violence (ahimsa) & truth as symbols of strength, brought masses in (Eg Non Cooperation, Civil disobedience)

(5) Fasting → Eg 1943 fast from jail against violence in Quit India by Govt.

Symbols to fight social evils

(1) 'Harijan' → Called lower caste as children of God to bring dignity.

(2) 'Bhajan' → 'Vaishnav Jan' to highlight equality of all.

(3) Nari shakti' → Compared women to Sita to highlight their strength & fight gender inequality.

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(4) Fasting during partition riots curbed them in many areas (Eg Noakhali)

Impact of symbols

(1) Broadened social base of movement to lower caste & women (Eg large scale participation in Civil Disobedience)

(2) Creating psychological unity among masses → birth of nationalism (Eg → Swadeshi Khadi, no salt tax)

(3) Forced Govt to treat Indians as equal → eg Gandhi Irwin Pact, 1931

(4) Inspired Constitution (Eg DPSP → Article 40 → village panchayats)

Gandhiji was the chief architect of the nation in making.

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13. Giving a brief overview of the three Carnatic Wars, discuss the factors that led to the success of the British against the French in the struggle for control over India. **(250 words) 15**

तीन कर्नाटक युद्धों का संक्षिप्त विवरण देते हुए, उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके कारण भारत पर नियंत्रण के लिए संघर्ष में फ्रांसीसियों के विरुद्ध अंग्रेजों को सफलता प्राप्त हुई।

Three Carnatic wars of 18th century decided that English, not French were to become rulers of India.

Overview

① First Carnatic War → Started over Austrian War of Succession when English provoked French.
→ Treaty of Aix-La Chapelle

② Second Carnatic War → Over internal disputes of princely states
French → Muzaffar Jang (Hyderabad) & Chand Sahib (Carnatic)
English → Alivardi Khan + Nasir Jung

Clive (English) defeated French under Dupleix.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Third Carnatic War →

Battle of Wandiwash settled in favour of English (ended with Seven Years War)

Factors for success of British

(1) Private Company → East India Company was not marred by Govt interference & delays as French Company

(2) Better navy & military strength

(3) Industrial revolution in England increased available income, better technology for weapons & increased necessity for colonies.

(4) Use of debt market → Bank of England supported funds.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Focus on commercial over other concerns by English.

(6) Able leaders like Robert Clive and others (French had only Dupleix who was recalled).

(7) Focus of French on their North American possessions.

Impact of wars

(1) Natives fought on both sides (local sepoys)

(2) Local princes ~~turn~~ became dependents rather than patrons (Eg Alivardi Khan defeated by Captain Paradise in first war)

(3) English ~~got~~ eliminated the last major rival after Portuguese & Dutch.

Carnatic wars laid the foundation of next 150 years of British rule.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Provide an account of the issues that led to a crisis in Punjab in the 1980s. Also, discuss the roadmap to peace that was eventually adopted.

(250 words) 15

1980 के दशक में पंजाब में संकट उत्पन्न करने वाले मुद्दों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, शांति स्थापना की उस रूपरेखा पर चर्चा कीजिए जिसे अंततः अपनाया गया था।

Punjab faced a series of internal & external threats culminating in 1980s crisis.

[Issues that led to crisis]

① Partition :- Punjab was divided, leading to large scale riots & carried its lasting effects

② Low development → Feeling of relative deprivation aggravated.

③ Religious & linguistic issues → Sikhs formed a minority in the country overall.

④ Khalistan separatist movement for a separate nation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Aid from external foreign actors exacerbated the situation.

(6) Capture of Golden Temple by militants ~~in t~~

(7) Led to Operation Bluestar under PM Indira Gandhi. This hurt the religious feelings of Sikhs.

(8) Led to assasination of Indira Gandhi in 1984. Wide scale anti sikh riots.

Roadmap to peace

(1) Focus on development via agriculture.

(2) Deployment of security forces to control extremism

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(3) Integration of Punjab political parties in mainstream democratic politics based on elections.

(4) Better education & skill development programs.

Extremism in Punjab has largely subsided today due to efforts of successive Governments.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Give a brief account of the distribution of installed capacity of solar power in India. Highlighting the challenges in proper utilisation of solar energy, mention the steps taken by the government to promote it in India. **(250words) 15**

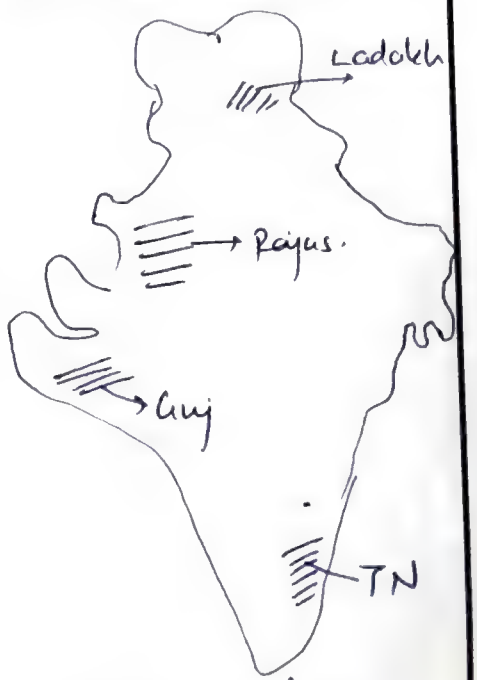
भारत में सौर ऊर्जा की संस्थापित क्षमता के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। सौर ऊर्जा के उचित उपयोग में विद्यमान चुनौतियों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसे बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Solar power became the face of India's renewable energy program post establishment of International Solar Alliance. (Target of 450 GW of renewable energy by 2030)

Distribution of installed capacity

① High insolation areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat, TN.

② Recent floating parks in Telangana



Major solar regions

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Challenges in utilisation

1. variable source → dependent on season & time of day.
2. Need storage → Li batteries are cost intensive.
3. Reverse auction policy leading to cut throat competition, decreasing viability of solar power generators.
4. Import of Chinese solar panels increasing dependence. → import duty increases cost.
5. Indirect pollution — due to solar panel wastage (e waste)
6. Low response in rooftop solar due to lack of after service function

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken

① Initial policy of feed in tariff encouraging Gencos with fixed profit

② Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) for Discoms.

③ Surya Mitra for solar panel after service in rooftop.

④ Usage of net meters to earn ~~for~~ from solar power.

⑤ PM KUSUM encouraging farmers to solarise pumps.

⑥ Grants to state for promotion

⑦ Establishing International Solar Alliance (ISA) & Green Grid.

Solar power has immense scope of 748 GW from 3% of degraded land.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Post-drift theories based on ocean floor mapping provided new dimensions to the study of distribution of oceans and continents. Elaborate. **(250 words) 15**

महासागरीय-अधस्तल के मानचित्रण पर आधारित उत्तरवर्ती प्रवाह सिद्धांत ने महासागरों और महाद्वीपों के वितरण के अध्ययन को नए आयाम प्रदान किए हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Central concern of geographers has been to understand the present distribution of continents & oceans & how it evolved.

Continental Drift Theory

By Alfred Wegener →

(1) All continents formed Pangea & oceans formed panthalassa.

(2) ~200 million years ago, Pangea broke into Gondwana & Laurasia & started drifting apart.

(3) These continents broke, floated on water & overtime formed present distribution

(4) Forces → Tidal & Polefleeing force

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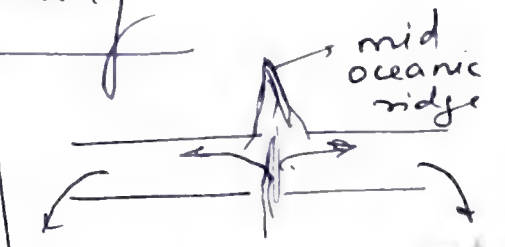
This got challenged post Ocean floor mapping →

(A) Sea Floor Spreading



Sea floor spreading

(1) Ocean floor was vast with relief like ridges & trenches

(2) Mantle came out of ~~rido~~ mid oceanic ridges creating tension → spreading the floor.

(3) This floor was consumed by subduction on other side.

It was further refined by plate tectonics

(1) It ~~is~~ is lithospheric plates moving over asthenosphere creating present continents & oceans.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

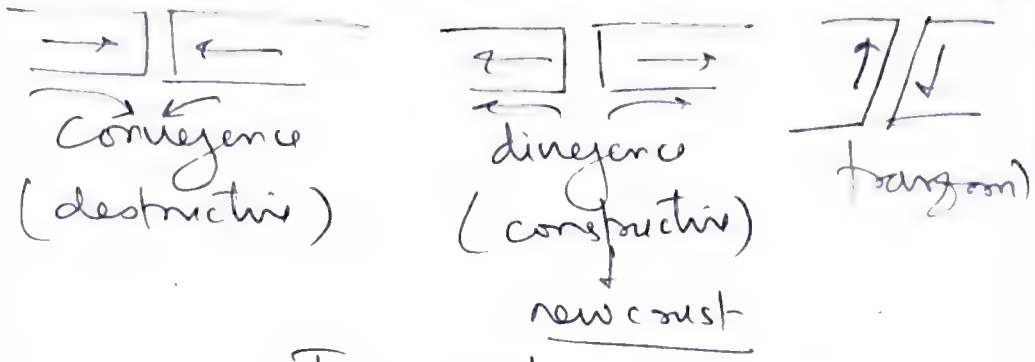


Fig plate movement

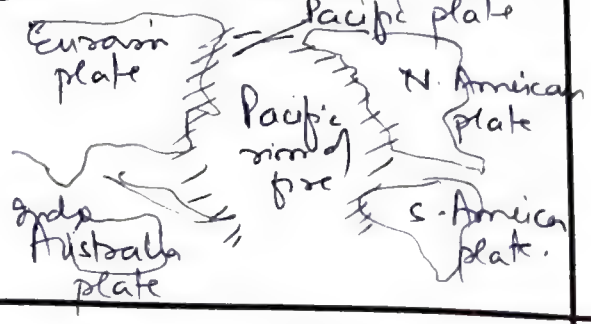
(2) Force is provided by primordial & radioactive heat.

(3) This leads to convection currents in aesthenosphere → force behind movement.

(4) There 7 major & several minor plates continuously moving.

(5) It explained distribution of fold mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes & trenches. (eg pacific rim of fire)

Fig:- plates distribution →



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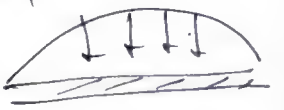
17. Explain the phenomenon of heat waves. Also, enumerate the conditions favourable for the development of heat waves in India and their associated health impacts. **(250 words) 15**

हीट वेव्स की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में हीट वेव्स के विकास के लिए अनुकूल परिस्थितियों और उनसे संबद्ध स्वास्थ्य प्रभावों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Heat waves are the rise of temperatures significantly above average temperature for a particular region & season for an extended period of time. (eg recent heat waves in Western Europe)

Conditions favourable

① High pressure → acts as heat dome trapping heat



② Late arrival of monsoon → aggravates heat & temperature

③ Concretisation of land → Urban heat islands trap heat

(4) Deforestation → Reduced transpiration further increases temperature

(5) Climate change – extreme weather events are increasing.

(6) El-Nino → decreases amount of monsoon, increasing heat

(7) Negative Indian Ocean Dipole → reduces intensity of rainfall

Health impacts

(1) Heat stroke impacting outdoor workers.

(2) More severe impact on morbid, elderly, infants, children, ~~preg~~ pregnant women

Don't write anything this margin (for use of examiner only)

(3) Dehydration - reduced proportion of water in blood.

(4) Reduced productivity

[Way forward]

(1) Avoiding climate change by adhering to Paris & Glasgow agreements of UNFCCC

(2) Early warning systems

(3) Afforestation & Reforestation as per Bonn Challenge

(4) Heat mapping as done in Ahmedabad

We must be prepared for extreme weather events focusing on both mitigation & adaptation.

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18. Providing an account of distribution of rainforests across the world, mention their key characteristics. Also highlight the threats that are being faced by tropical rainforests. **(250 words) 15**

विश्व भर में वर्षावनों के वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, उनकी प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, उष्णकटिबंधीय वर्षावनों द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे खतरों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Rainforests are the 'lungs' of planet Earth.

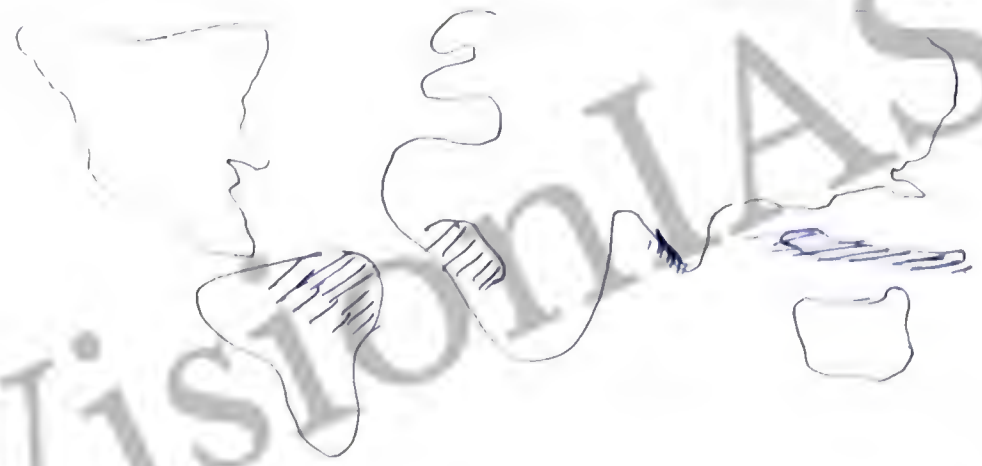

Fig → distribution of rainforests

① Rainforests are found around equatorial regions (0–10°N/S)

② In S. America → Amazon forests in Brazil

③ Western Africa around Congo Basin

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(4) South East Asia → Indonesia, Malaysia & Pacific islands

(5) Western Ghats & North East in India.

Characteristics

(1) Layered structure → trees arrange as per height due to limitation of sunlight on ground (dense canopy)

(2) Excessive rainfall & high sunlight leads to tall & dense forests

layered structure

(3) Not ~~su~~ fertile soil due to high ~~bac~~ microorganisms activity

(4) High biodiversity → One of biodiversity hotspots due to high endemicity.

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Threats faced

1. Deforestation → for agriculture, timber for industries etc.
(eg → large scale decline of Amazon)

2. Shifting cultivation → Slash & burn / Jhum

3. Monoculture → Plantation crops replacing diversity (eg Oil Palm in Indonesia)

4. Weak afforestation programs
→ Can't replace diversity.

Way forward
→ adhere to Bonn Challenge & New York Declaration
→ strict regulation & penalties
global cooperation

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Indian cities are not only mimicking the social and cultural structures of inequality and exclusion found in rural areas but are also creating fault lines for future conflicts. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय शहर न केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली असमानता और बहिष्करण की सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संरचनाओं की नकल कर रहे हैं, बल्कि भविष्य के संघर्षों के लिए दोषपूर्ण स्थिति का भी निर्माण कर रहे हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

Urbanisation is not just increasing proportion of urban population but also an adoption of 'urban way of life'.

Mimicking inequality of rural areas

① Caste structures → eg discrimination in higher education institutions, universities are not uncommon. (eg cases of discrimination in IIT Bombay)

② Gender inequality → Urban women face increased crime leading to lower labour force participation than rural.

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(3) Class structures → Poors are excluded in slums & dilapitated housing (eg Dharavi)

(4) Religion → minorities face ghettoisation, lower education & health (Justice Sachar Committee report)

(5) Ethnicity → segregation by language, tribe, ~~st~~ native state.

[Fault lines for future conflicts]

(1) Contrasting skyscrapers vs ~~slu~~ proliferating slums create relative deprivation.

(2) City based riots due to heterogenous population (eg Delhi riots).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Scarcity of urban land leading to high prices on our land, which lavish use on other (eg golf courses, farm houses)

(4) Environment → Solid waste, industrial discharge etc. are harming poor the most
(eg → Delhi pollution harms outdoor workers)

(5) Over-urbanisation → Concentration in one area surpassing industrialisation
→ Breakdown of civic amenities
→ High unemployment (eg Agripath protests)

Indian cities must have planned urbanisation with equity & inclusiveness for Sabka Saath & Sabka Vikaas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Examine the multi-dimensional impact of globalisation on tribal development in India. **(250 words) 15**
भारत में जनजातीय विकास पर वैश्वीकरण के बहुआयामी प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalisation is the interconnectedness & interdependence of world in social, political & economical fields such that change in one part affects the other.

Impact on tribal development

Positive

1. Increased avenues for tribal products marketing
   Eg exports by TRIFED
2. Bringing tribals into mainstream pacing development.
3. Global education & health facilities (tribal literacy ~59% lower than 75% avg)

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(4) Increased viewers of tribal art safeguarding culture & increasing income (eg Gonds paintings)

(5) International NGOs, organisations support (eg → UN policies on indigenous population)

Negative

(1) Encroachment on land by MNCs (eg → Korea Steel POSCO in Orissa)

(2) Increased pollution, deforestation leading to loss of 'Jal, Jungle, Jameen'

(3) Cultural colonialism → due to loss of traditional customs (eg death of Bo language)

(4) Neo liberal Govt policies to attract MNCs, leading to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

land ~~acquit~~ acquisitions.

(5) Increased mining, ~~dams~~ dams in tribal areas leading to displacement (~42% → till 1990)

(6) Way forward

(1) Selective globalisation following Nehru's Panchsheel.

(2) Implementation in letter & spirit of Forest Rights Act, 2006.

(3) Training & marketing facilities to keep pace with globalisation

(4) Engaging civil society to bring into mainstream gradually

Tribals must not be forced but carefully saved from difficulties of globalisation.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2212)

Name of Candidate	AAYUSHI BANSAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1195934
Center	ONLINE	Date	15/08/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमे बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. What do you understand by 'constitutionalism'? Highlight various ways in which the Indian Constitution underscores this principle. **(150 words) 10**

'संविधानवाद' से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संविधान में इस सिद्धांत को रेखांकित करने वाले विभिन्न उपबंधों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Constitutionalism refers to ideology of Constitutional supremacy where all the three organs of Govt are subordinate to it

Ways in which Constitution holds

1. Principle of Judicial Review (A 32, 226)
→ Ensures legislative Acts & Executive decision are in accordance with Constitution.

2. Fundamental Rights (Part III Art 12-35)
→ Restricts Govt from usurping authority

3. Written Constitution → providing for creation of all 3 organs unlike unwritten in Britain

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Difference between amending & law making powers of Parliament (Art 368) → Special majority & consent of States

(5) Checks & Balances with Separation of Powers → ensures all organs act as per Constitution
- Eg → Judicial appointment by Executive
- → Collective responsibility of Executive to Lok Sabha (A 75)

(6) No Parliamentary supremacy like Britain or Judicial Supremacy like USA → Parliament can't amend basic structure
→ limited judicial review.
(Eg no jurisdiction in Inter State water disputes)

Indian Constitution is a living, organic, dynamic document.

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2. The Competition Commission of India (CCI) effectively reflects a shift from the era of Licence Raj to a conducive regulatory ambience for enhancing consumer welfare by encouraging competition in the market. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) बाजार में प्रतिस्पर्धा को प्रोत्साहित करके उपभोक्ता कल्याण को बढ़ाने के लिए लाइसेंस राज के युग से एक अनुकूल नियामकीय परिवेश में स्थानांतरण को प्रभावी ढंग से प्रदर्शित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

CCI is a statutory body created by an Act of Parliament to maintain competitive environment.

Conducive regulatory ambience & consumer welfare

① Prohibits anti competitive trade & business practices.

② Ensures legal ~~&~~ mergers & acquisitions ~~for~~ discouraging hostile acquisitions.

③ Easier rules of restrictions sectors of operations, ~~to~~ quantity & quality of production and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

areas of operation are effectively eliminated barring few exceptions.

(4) Prevents formation of monopolies in market → lowers prices for consumers.

~~CCI is~~

CCI has emerged conducive to liberalised economy post 1991

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3. Mention various initiatives taken for online delivery of judicial services in India. Also, discuss the challenges faced in their implementation.

(150 words) 10

भारत में न्यायिक सेवाओं की ऑनलाइन प्रदायगी के लिए प्रारंभ विभिन्न पहलों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian judiciary faces high pendency (~4.5 cr cases) which necessitated speedy online delivery.

Initiatives taken

1. FASTER → for safe, secured quick transfer of bail orders from courts to prison.
2. Virtual hearings → During Covid, SC, HC & subordinate judiciary used video conferencing
3. Upgradation of infrastructure like digital facilities, e conferencing etc via Central Sponsored Scheme for Judicial infrastructure.
4. SUPACE for document digitisation
5. e courts project

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges faced

1. Lack of supporting infrastructure → ~73% of courts have no video conferencing.
2. Operational issues due to difficulty for judges to transition
3. ~90% of funds under CSS for Judicial infra unutilised.
4. Lack of supporting ecosystem across prisons & criminal justice system.

Way forward

→ e Committee of SC recommends
- e filing of petitions
- algorithm based allocation & adjournment
- hybrid hearings

→ Creation of National Judicial Infrastructure Authority (NJAC)

'Ease of Justice' is the need of the hour.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Bring out the similarities and differences in the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the United States and Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India. **(150 words) 10**

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के संविधान में उपबंधित बिल ऑफ राइट्स और भारत के संविधान में मूल अधिकारों के मध्य समानताओं और भिन्नताओं को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Indian Constitution adopted Fundamental Rights from US Bill of Rights but enlarged its scope much more than US.

Similarities

① Equal Protection of Laws (Article 14) to ensure people in same situation are treated alike & in different circumstances treated differently. (eg → positive affirmation)

② Right to freedom of speech & expression

③ Judicial review to protect enforcement of FR.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Differences :-

1. Indian situation specific →
→ Article 17 - Abolishing untouchability

2. Presence of Preventive Detention (Article 22)

3. Due process of Law in US vs procedure established by law in Article 21 / However, this is effectively due process raw after Maneka case

4. Comprehensive religious rights which can allow State's intervention (A25 - 28)

5. Protection to minorities in FR itself in India (A29-30)

6. Balancing of DPSP & FR → society & individual (Article 31C)

Indian FR ~~have~~ formed the most comprehensive across globe

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. It is often argued that the implementation of The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 has so far been tardy and ineffectual. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
प्राय: यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि अभी तक वन अधिकार अधिनियम (FRA), 2006 का कार्यान्वयन धीमा और निष्प्रभावी रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

FRA 2006, came as a bulwark of protection of tribal rights

Features
- Individual & Community Rights
- ~~SC~~ ST & Other forest dwellers covered
- Gram Sabha identifies beneficiaries
- 4 hectares limit of land, ~~[illegible]~~ inherited or transferred.

Tardy & Ineffectual

1. Lack of proofs & documentation to claim rights.
2. Bypassing using alternative laws eg Coal Bearing Act used in Korba to acquire land
3. Implementation issues
   - lack of awareness
   - Corruption
   - cumbersome process

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Large scale rejection of claims
(5) Administration overriding authority of Gram Sabha.

Way forward

(1) Time bound identification of beneficiaries & land allotment (Eg Orissa has kept 2024 deadline)
(2) Autonomy to Gram Sabha to initiate & implement the process.
(3) Strick check to filter out bogus claims
(4) Balancing development, environment with tribal rights & autonomy.

FRA has potential to uphold Nehru's Panchsheel in true spirit

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Explain the rationale behind the creation of a Social Stock Exchange in India. Do you think this move would boost social impact investing in the country? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सोशल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज के सृजन के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि इस कदम से देश में सामाजिक प्रभाव वाले निवेश को प्रोत्साहन प्राप्त होगा?

Social Stock Exchange facilitates non profit voluntary organisations, social entrepreneurs etc. to raise funds via market instruments.

Rationale

1. Increasing source of funds
2. Involving private sector in development process.
3. Ensuring dual benefits →
   → increased returns to investors
   → social impact
4. Reduced state & CSR funding in Covid

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Boost social impact investing

1. Increasing focus on welfare, rights & environment among investors across globe.
2. Raise global reputation → increase investment
3. Scopes of significant returns → Education, health have strong impacts
   eg $1 in nutrition → $35 in impact.

Challenges

1. Lack of viable models for short term returns
2. Lack of or ground poor implementation can deter investors

Way forward

- multistakeholder & multi pooled finance model
- Support of Niti Aayog for building viable models
- Roping social entrepreneurs

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The National Digital Health Mission (NDHM) has the potential to bring a new revolution in India's health sector in multiple ways. Explain. (150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य मिशन (NDHM) में भारत के स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र में कई तरह से एक नई क्रांति लाने की क्षमता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

NDHM aims to digitalise health sector across record management service delivery to consultation & drugs information

Potential to bring new revolution

① Accessibility :- Reach remote & rural areas (~73% of hospital beds in urban areas)

② Affordability :- Reduced logistics, travel etc costs due to tele consultation

③ Maintain registry of doctors, staff & hospital to mobilise in crisis (eg pandemic)

④ Reduce out of pocket (OOPE) expenditure (~48.8%) currently due to large scale privatisation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Easy referral from primary to secondary health sector via integrated ecosystem.

Challenges
- Fragmented health sector reducing economies of scale
- digital penetration & literacy (~50%), poor digital infrastruce especially in PHCs
- Concerns of privacy & confidentiality → personal data

Way forward
- Linking Aadhar to digitise across all systems of medicine
- integration of PM-JAY (Ayushmann Digital Mission)
- Jan Aushadhi Kendra linked to e pharmacies
- increase health investment to 2.5% of GDP (NHP_2017)

SDG 3 can only be fulfilled with accessible health.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. While participation of private sector in the higher education system of India is a necessity, it creates issues that need careful redressal. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हालांकि भारत की उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रणाली में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी एक अनिवार्यता है, लेकिन यह ऐसे मुद्दे उत्पन्न करता है जिनका सावधानीपूर्वक निवारण किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Quest for quality & employability has called for private sector participation in higher education.

Necessity

① Withdrawal of state from social welfare sector.

② Increasing accessibility & enrollment ratio (~27% currently - 37% global avg)

③ Linkage to industry to create employment opportunities (~45% employability currently)

④ Lack of accredited quality institutions especially at state level (cater to ~80% of students)

Anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues

1. Exclusion of vulnerable section like girls, SC, ST due to high cost.
2. Pvt sector operate as 'trust' & engage in money laundering
3. Poor regulation (centralised), case of corruption in UGC & AICTE decreases oversight.
4. Linguistic & cultural barriers, as most education is in English.

Redressal → NEP 2020 provides for
→ Higher Education Funding Agency
→ Higher Education Commission

1. They must regulate pvt sector
2. Building on PPP models than complete privatisation
3. Increase public investment to continue supporting women, SC, ST etc. (increase to 5-6% of GDP)

'Higher to Hire' must be higher education's goal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Highlighting the significance of Central Asia for India, discuss the challenges in strengthening the Indo-Central Asian relationship. (150 words) 10
भारत के लिए मध्य एशिया के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत-मध्य एशियाई संबंधों को मजबूत करने के समक्ष विद्यमान चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Central Asia constitutes Extended neighbourhood for India.

Significance of Central Asia

1. Huge trade potential which is currently low at 2 Bn $.
2. Resources → Uranium in Kazakh, Gas in Tajikistan etc. are important for energy security
3. Multilateral forums → Central Asian Countries can support India's bid for permanent seat at UNSC.
4. Counter Chinese hegemony in Eurasian region.
5. Critical for connection to entire Eurasia & Russia.
6. Collaboration in Science, Technology & Climatechange.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

① Lack of connectivity → rough terrain, Indo-Pak conflict; ② Spill over security issues

③ Lack of sustained political engagement

④ Russian & Chinese dominance in trade & forums (eg SCO started by Russia & China)

⑤ Low people to people ties due to regulatory issues & visa policies

Way forward

① Implement Chabahar Port project & INSTC via Iran

② Build on cultural & civilisational ties.

③ Support developmental projects under ITEC.

"Central Asia" is the gateway to continental policy of India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Discuss the role that the Indian diaspora can play in the making of "Aatmanirbhar Bharat" (self-reliant India). Also, mention the challenges in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

"आत्मनिर्भर भारत" के निर्माण में भारतीय डायस्पोरा द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Indian diaspora is the largest in the world standing ~~[illegible]~~ ~1.8 million strong

[Role in Atmanirbhar Bharat]

1. Transfer of technology, ideas & techniques of organisation to boost 'Make in India'.
2. Encourage FDI & FPI investments (eg Govt bonds for NRI)
3. Display India's soft power due to their skills & expertise. This can enhance investment in India
4. Improve bilateral ties → trade improves (eg Indo US nuclear deal)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Build leverage for India in other countries → This builds strategic autonomy
↓
eg Silicon Valley: contribution of Indians

Challenges

(1) Low social security → Kafala system, Nitaqat system

(2) Increasing protectionism ~~action~~ (eg ~~Kw~~ Kuwait restricting quota on immigrants)

(3) Stricter visa policies (eg decreased H1B in US during Trump's rule)

(4) Crisis hampers functioning → eg Covid → reduced wages
Oil price reduction → lost jobs.

Way forward
- → Labour Agreements Bilaterally
- → Insurance policies
- → Political engagement

Indian diaspora can be a harbinger of ~~[illegible]~~ development in 75th year

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. A critical appraisal of the outcomes of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act underlines the need for second-generation reforms to strengthen decentralisation of urban local governance in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

74वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम के परिणामों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन भारत में शहरी स्थानीय शासन के विकेंद्रीकरण को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु दूसरी-पीढ़ी के सुधारों की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

74th Constitutional Amendment gave a Constitutional status to urban local bodies.

Features
- → Mandatory elections
- → State Election Commission & State Finance Commission
- → Reservation for women & SC, ST
- → Twelth Schedule – 18 items
- → New Part IXA

Critical appraisal of outcomes

(1) Poor revenue collection →
- → GST subsumed octroi tax
- → Lowest property tax (OECD)
- → dependence on Inter Governmental Transfers (IGTs)

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(2) Lack of devolution of funds & functions by State Governments

(3) Inability to handle crisis

→ RBI report :- pandemic increased expenditure by ~70% reducing revenues by ~7%

(~~4~~) → Lack of participation of Mayors in Covid task forces across States

(4) II ARC remarked on overlapping of functions → dual efforts or → no efforts

eg → similar works of MCD & Delhi Govt on roads.

Positives → increased representation of women, SC, ST

→ local delivery of services (eg Kerala - flattening curve)

grievance redressal

waste management

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reforms

① Funds :- Allocate a share of GST to ~~local~~ urban local bodies

→ Implement 15th Finance Commission performance linked grants

→ Market based instruments eg Municipality bonds

② Clear demarcation of roles (eg Delhi MCD unification)

③ Improving infrastructure & digitisation for service delivery. (Digital India & Smart cities)

④ Raising local taxation avenues

⑤ Revise user fee charges against Urban local bodies

can help to Sustainable Development Goal of resilient cities (SDG 11)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. It is argued that unchecked and rampant exercise of the power to insert laws in the Ninth Schedule results in undermining of Constitutional supremacy and creation of Parliamentary hegemony. Do you agree? Justify your stand with logical arguments. **(250 words) 15**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि नौवीं अनुसूची में विधियों को सम्मिलित करने की शक्ति के अनियंत्रित और व्यापक स्तर पर प्रयोग से संवैधानिक सर्वोच्चता में कमी और संसदीय आधिपत्य का सृजन होता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ अपने मत की पुष्टि कीजिए।

Ninth Schedule is created under Article 31B by First Amendment Act of Constitution.

Unchecked insertion of laws

(1) Insertion of State laws related to Zamindari land reforms etc. to save from Right to Property (before it was ~~repea~~ removed)

(2) Central laws to uphold DPSP provisions against FR. (Due to judicial cases like Golaknath case, 1967)

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Undermining Constitutional supremacy

(1) Saves from Judicial review (Art 32, 226)

(2) Overturns Judicial decisions

(eg → Indira Sawhney case – limit of 50% reservation)
Tamil Nadu Reservation Act → ~69% reservation)

(3) Parliament can insert the law retrospectively

(4) Gives primacy to Parliamentary laws, which can even violate Fundamental Rights (Article 13)

(5) Makes Constitution Amendment flexible. ~~& saw from A~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, Constitutional supremacy was restored in IR Coelho case

1. Parliament can't violate Articles 14, 15, 19, 21 using Ninth schedule.
2. All laws are open to Judicial review inserted ~~post~~ post 23rd April, 1973 (day of Keshvanand Bharati judgement)
3. Ninth schedule laws can't violate basic structure of Constitution
4. This has limited the insertion of laws post 2007 judgement

Today, Constitution is governed by principles of Judicial review ~~as~~ held as basic structure in Keshvanand Bharati case, 1973

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Asymmetry is an important characteristic of federalism in India, which has helped in the accommodation of diverse demands inherent in our democracy. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

असममिति भारत में संघवाद की एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता है, जिसने हमारे लोकतंत्र में निहित विविध मांगों के समायोजन में सहायता प्रदान की है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Federalism refers to Constitutional division of powers between national & ~~sub~~ regional Govts creating a dual polity.

Asymmetric federalism implies of dissimilar provisions for different federal units.

[Asymmetry]

① ~~Sta~~ Seats in ~~Raj~~ Rajya Sabha as per population (Fourth Schedule)
eg UP → 31 seat
Sikkim – 1 seat

② Special provisions for States
(2.1) Art 371 to 371J for special provisions Assam, Manipur, Karnataka etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2.2) Fifth & Sixth schedule
(Art 244)

Fifth → Scheduled areas, 10 states, special provisions

Sixth → Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram
(creation of Autonomous District Councils

(3) Creation of Union Territories
→ with legislative Assemblies
eg Delhi, Pondicherry
→ without Assemblies
eg → Ladakh, Chandigarh

(4) Special Category status to states
eg → 90% contribution to sponsored schemes for North Eastern ~~to~~ States

(5) Inner Line Permit for
Arunachal, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram. — restricts entry

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Accomodation of diverse demands

1. Autonomy → eg 5th, 6th schedule to tribals
2. Ensuring balanced regional development (eg → local services reservation provision for Andhra & Telangana)
3. Safeguard of local cultural customs
4. Fulfilling ~~local~~ regional demands of self determination via UTs with effective Parliamentary control.

India diverged from US model of symmetric federalism to accomodate its peculiar socio-economic conditions.

Do not write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. In India, the Finance Commissions are established pursuant to the constitutional mandate. In this context, do you think the State Finance Commissions have been effective in promoting fiscal federalism? Substantiate with arguments. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वित्त आयोगों की स्थापना संवैधानिक अधिदेश के अनुसार की जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, क्या आपको लगता है कि राज्य वित्त आयोग राजकोषीय संघवाद को बढ़ावा देने में प्रभावी रहे हैं? तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

State Finance Commissions were created post 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts (Article 243I)

Effective in promoting fiscal federalism

1. Advice State Govt in financial devolution and taxation, grants to local Govt.
2. Determine distribution principles between Panchayats & urban local bodies.
3. Coordinate with Central Finance Commission to augment state resources for local bodies funding.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Submit reports to Governor which are presented in State Assemblies → ensures accountability

However, their effectiveness is challenged

(1) Lack of regular & periodic report submissions in several states

(2) No power to issue binding orders

(3) Rejection of recommendations by State Govts.

(4) Decreased state finances reducing scope of further devolution

(5) Unable to create alternate ways of funding local Govts.

VisionIAS

anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward

1. Mandatory presentation of reports with Action Taken Report (ATR) → Using Assembly Committees

2. Innovative models - collaborate with Centre & Niti Aayog

3. Inclusion of private sector to enhance revenues

4. Persuing devolution of taxation on ~~Twelf~~ Eleventh & Twelfth schedule items.

5. Fund allocation following principles of women & vulnerable section empowerment

State Finance Commissions are the bulwark of financial autonomy of local govt.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Reduction in the overall size of the bureaucracy has been seen as the underlying idea behind civil services reforms. Is it a good idea to reduce the size of the Indian bureaucracy? Examine in light of the experience of India. **(250 words) 15**

नौकरशाही के समग्र आकार में कमी को सिविल सेवाओं में सुधार के पीछे अंतर्निहित विचार के रूप में देखा गया है। क्या भारतीय नौकरशाही के आकार को कम करना एक उपयुक्त विचार है? भारत के अनुभव के आलोक में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Bureaucracy forms the steel frame of Indian administrative structure involved in both policy formulation & policy implementation.

[Good idea to reduce overall size]

1. Reduces duplication of efforts due to multiple forums.
2. Easier holding of accountability
   → Public representatives & senior officers can map the person responsible.
3. Saves resource expenditure → salaries, housing, transport etc.

margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Increases responsibility & discretion on each bureaucrat → fostering innovation & risk taking

Reduction in size - not a good idea

(1) Increases already overburdened bureaucrats → Neglect of less prioritised areas like emergency preparedness

(2) Focus on short term reforms neglecting long term perspective due to staff shortage.

(3) Critical services → most affected
└ Eg police - mainly handled by constabulary

(4) High amount of discretion can foster 'rent seeking' corruption.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward

① Optimum sizing in different areas based on data based role allocation.

② Maintaining (rather increasing) staff in critical areas
eg → current shortage in police personnel.

③ Partial lateral entry to bring specialist opinion.

④ Periodic training & one to one interactive performance appraisals to increase competency.

Indian civil services must uphold ~~dedi~~ efficiency & effectiveness for good governance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. There is a need to ensure better ethical standards, accountability and management of temples in India. Discuss in the context of issues associated with state intervention in management of temples. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में मंदिरों के बेहतर नैतिक मानकों, जवाबदेही और प्रबंधन को सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है। मंदिरों के प्रबंधन में राज्य के हस्तक्षेप से संबंधित मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian model of secularism allows state intervention in secular matters of religion (Article 25(2))

Issues with state intervention in temple management

(1) Reduced autonomy of religious institutions violating Article 26.

(2) May violate essential religious practices, integral to religion.

(3) Ineffective management can even create law & order issues (Eg recent Vaishno Devi stampede)

(4) Induction of bureaucracy can hurt religious sentiments due to lack of knowledge ~~Eg~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(Eg → uproar in Uttarakhand on proposed State regulation)

However, there is need for regulation

① Possibility of corruption, mismanagement due to huge amount of funds involved.

② May carry violation of Fundamental rights in the name of religious freedom (Eg → earlier denial of women in Sabrimala)

③ Handling of secular activities related to accomodation, queues, management of crowds (Eg → High crowd in Tirupati)

④ Preparation of crisis situations for pilgrimage located in seismic zones (Eg Amarnath)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward

1. Engaging community & religious leaders for self regulation
2. Encouraging proactive disclosures of funds & usage.
3. Supporting management of pilgrims, accomodation etc
4. Upholding Constitutional morality to ensure equal rights to all to enter & worship.
5. Balancing Article 26 with Article 25(2).

Indian temples are both sources of heritage and uphold Indian idea of secularism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. What do you understand by feminisation of old age? Highlight the issues associated with it in the Indian context. Also, mention the measures taken by the government in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

वृद्धावस्था के नारीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संदर्भ में इससे जुड़े मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Feminisation of old age refers to disproportionate impact of ageing on women as compared to their male counterparts.

Issues associated

(1) Lack of financial independence
→ less scope for pension
→ poor digital literacy
→ 80% unemployed

(2) Increasing cases of gender violence (e.g. rape of ~80 year old in Delhi)

(3) Higher life expectancy for women leads widowhood amplifying deprivations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Health issues

→ Physical weakening & chronic diseases & ailments

→ Mental health — due to isolation, family tosture etc.

Measures taken

(1) Constitution:- Article 41 of DPSP

(2) Legal :- Maintenance & Welfare of parents & Senior Citizens Act making maintenance justiciable.

(3) Policy:→ National Policy on Old Persons with focus on women ensuring food & financial security.

(4) Institutions :- Govt old age homes

(5) Employment → SACRED portal

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

[Way forward]

(1) Executive → sensitising police to needs of elderly to curb violence against old women.

(2) Targeted policy for widows with focus on social security.

(3) Maintenance & increased funding for old age homes with focus on geriatric & gerontology care.

(4) Using technology →
Health → Tele medicine (e Sanjeevani)
Skill upgradation → PM DAKSH

(5) Convergence of elderly insurance with Ayushmann Bharat.

WHO has declared 2020-30 as decade of old people we must uphold that.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Given its impact on both individual resilience and the resilience of the economy, is there a case for strong universal social protection in India? Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

व्यक्तिगत लचीलेपन और अर्थव्यवस्था की प्रत्यास्थता दोनों पर इसके प्रभाव को देखते हुए, क्या भारत में सुदृढ़ सार्वभौमिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा की स्थिति विद्यमान है? विवेचना कीजिए।

Universal social protection refers to provision of income, health etc support in times of crisis.

Provisions → Code of social Security 2020

→ National Social Assistance Program

→ Private initiatives like SEWA

Impact on individual resilience

① Protects from falling into poverty (eg Covid → millions of people reached BPL)

② Maintains productivity & efficiency

③ Ensures continued health & education → ensures

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

inter generational resilient outcomes.
(eg Ayushmann Bharat – health insurance)

Resilience of economy

① Keeps demand & consumption ~~economy~~ economy strong → ~~and~~ enhances production & employment
(eg → cash transfers to women in Covid in Jan Dhan accounts)

② Increases financial inclusion

③ Reduces inequality due to differential ability to handle crisis
(eg → contact based services suffered more than financial sectors in Covid)

However, despite a strong case for ensuring social security to all, it is hindered.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

① Resource crunch → Competing demands of defence, Covid reduced incomes.

② May create a dependency culture.

③ ~~May~~ Can reduce investments in capital → required for long term growth

Way forward

- Targeted protection to vulnerable section → eg migrants, women, specially abled
- building capacities via human resource to reduce vulnerability due to crisis.
- involve private sector, FDI to reduce insurance premiums due to competition.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. There have been arguments that with the old global multilateral order failing to manage rising challenges, issue-based coalitions are gaining traction and have become the arenas of functional cooperation. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि पुरानी वैश्विक बहुपक्षीय व्यवस्था बढ़ती चुनौतियों का प्रबंधन करने में विफल रही है, जबकि मुद्दे-आधारित गठबंधन लोकप्रियता प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और कार्यात्मक सहयोग के क्षेत्र बन गए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

A new world order is emerging, transitioning from unipolar to multipolar.

Failings of old multilateral order

(1) Poor representation of Global South, dominated by Global North → Eg WTO

(2) Failure to respond to changing realities → rise of India & emerging economies
Eg → P5 of UNSC

(3) Rising challenges
(3.1) Hegemony of China via BRI, debt trap

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3.2) Climate change

(3.3) Rising maritime security threats (eg Chinese aggression in South China Sea, Taiwan Strait)

(3.4) Increasing protectionism, threatening free trade (eg US-China trade war)

WTO, UN & other bodies have failure to counter these

(4) Increasing financial vulnerability, reduced investments → IMF & WB's conditions have been compromising sovereignty.

Issue based coalitions

(1) Economic → Regional blocs for free trade & reduced barriers eg RCEP

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Security → Alliances to counter both China & emerging threat
eg AUKUS, for nuclear submarine tech
SCO - Central Asia

(3) Global South → Emerging economies have formed BRICS, BIMSTEC ASEAN to assert themselves

(4) Financial security → Failure of WB & IMF led to NDB, AIIB & ADB providing cheaper & faster loans

(5) Political engagement → High level leadership engagement to secure ~~sect~~ regional & global issue
eg QUAD - for Indo pacific
I2U2 for West Asia

Issue based coalitions can help. India maintain its strategic autonomy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India intends to achieve a balanced and optimal development of energy infrastructure in the South-Asian region through mutual understanding and cooperation. In light of this statement, discuss the need as well as existing gaps in South Asia's energy cooperation. **(250 words) 15**

भारत पारस्परिक समझ और सहयोग के माध्यम से दक्षिण-एशियाई क्षेत्र में ऊर्जा के बुनियादी ढांचे में एक संतुलन और उसका इष्टतम विकास सुनिश्चित करना चाहता है। इस कथन के आलोक में, दक्षिण एशिया में ऊर्जा सहयोग की आवश्यकता और इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India's 'Neighbourhood First' policy encompasses robust partnerships across sectors including energy in South Asia.

Need for development

① Complementary seasonalities
eg Coal in summer, India
hydro in monsoon, Nepal, Bhutan

② Better bargaining power against China & energy cartels (OPEC)

③ Realising untapped potential →
eg scope of 1 lakh MW of hydro in Bhutan, Nepal - only 1% used

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Addressing times of crises →
eg global price rise of coal & gas during 2021

(5) Spin off effect on regional integration & cooperation increasing overall development.

Existing gaps

(1) Lack of supporting infrastructure to harness & transport.

(2) Regulatory barriers inhibiting trading of power. (eg Indo-Bangladesh border)

(3) Less focus on renewables.

(4) Border conflicts can impact (eg India Pakistan)

(5) Geography → Difficult terrain, Himalayan seismicity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward

1. Engaging Central Electricity Authority for supporting inter-country power exchanges (Eg BBIN)
2. Hiring of experts for hydrological & seismic study.
3. Liberalising & standardising regulatory barriers.
4. Increasing Connectivity → eg BBIN Motor Vehicles Agreement
5. Including as part of One Sun, One World, One Grid (OSOWOG)

South Asia holds the key for India's regional geopolitical aspirations & remains as net security provider

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1195934

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AAYUSHI BANSAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre INDORE

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution gives the federal division of powers between Centre and State.

3 lists
- Union list → Banking, currency etc
- State list → land, health etc.
- Concurrent list – eg forest, education

Time has come to revisit

(1) Continuous encroachment of Centre on state lists (Eg 97th Amendment on Cooperatives)

(2) Increased number of items in Concurrent list after transfer from State list (42nd Constitutional Amendment 1976)

(3) Overlapping & confusing items (eg lack of clarity on inter vs intra state trade & commerce.

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(4) Demand of regional autonomy in view of decentralisation
(eg transfering education to State list
eg NEET issue in Tamil Nadu)

No need to revisit

(1) Existing framework is workable using Sarkaria & Punchhi Commission recommendations
→ Concurrent List law after consultation with State

(2) Federal Supremacy required to maintain national integrity.

(3) May become a slippery slope increasing regionalism (more demands for transfer)

Way forward
→ High powered Committee to re-examine
→ Bring clarity on overlapping items
→ Clarity on residuary powers

Seventh Schedule remains a key followed by cooperative federalism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ODR is an ADR ~~used~~ using ICT to resolve disputes.

Advantages

1. Use of data analytics reduces time & cost.

2. AI & big data can bring innovative solutions

3. Dispute prevention & legal hygiene

4. Decrease pendency of courts (~4.5 Cr cases)

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Challenges

1. Lack of awareness
2. Poor infrastructure
3. Data security, privacy & confidentiality
4. Feature of appeals increasing litigation
5. Possibility of bias towards vulnerable like women & children due to under/over representation.
6. Prevents innovation due to lock in.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian constitution envisages a dual federal polity, clearly demarcating powers (Constitutional federalism)

Constitutional division of powers

① Seventh Schedule → Gives legislative jurisdiction of States & centre

② Financial division of powers → Different taxation items & finance Commission (Article 280)

③ Executive :- As per Seventh Schedule (Concurrent list - State executes)

④ Territorial jurisdiction → Centre over Indian territory, while State over state boundaries (as per ~~Fourth~~ First Schedule)

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Centre State disputes

1. Governor → functioning at times as 'agent' of Centre (eg ~~Madu~~ Tamil Nadu governor delayed sending NEET Bill to President)

2. Deployment of Central agencies → eg CBI case in West Bengal.

3. Financial allocation → Disputes over taxation powers impacting fiscal federalism (eg GST subsuming state taxes)

4. One nation concept → States fear losing autonomy (eg One nation, one election)

Way forward → Sarkaria & Punchhi Commission recommendations

- non partisan Governor (Consult CM)
- President's rule as last resort

→ Spirit of Cooperative federalism

→ Guidelines in SR Bommai case

Centre state relations must be activated in good faith & guided by reason.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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VISION IAS

4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lobbying refers to legitimately convincing legislators & bureaucrats about one's interest group's demands & issues..

Framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance & EODB

① Structured mechanism to put forth views (eg FICCI on budget)

② Increased role of marginal groups who otherwise can't participate (eg MSME associations)

③ Curbs illegitimate practices of bribing & corruption (eg cash for query)

④ EODB → convince Govt on flexible regulations, easier permits.

Challenges of framework for lobbying

1. May lead to increasing rigidity in working of pressure groups (eg current use of media may become difficult)

2. Restricts use of alternative mechanisms - like propaganda (eg by tribal associations, labour unions etc.)

3. Excessive lobbying may lead to representation of one group at cost of others (eg mining association vs local residents)

Way forward

→ Broad framework with sufficient flexibility

→ Scope for marginal groups participation

Lobbying & pressure groups can make democracy truly participative.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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VisionIAS

5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Open Source (FOSS) refers to availability of source code of a digital platform / application in public domain for implementing changes & adapting as per own context.

Government encouraging FOSS

① CoWIN → Can be easily adapted by different providers. Recent use by Gambia

② Digilocker → for storing digital documents.

③ Open source ecommerce ~~platform~~ network — moving beyond platform based model.

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(4) Education platforms like SWAYAM, DISHA etc.

(5) e Governance for grievance redressal platforms. (eg CPGRAMS, Arogya setu)

Unrealised potential of FOSS & digital platforms

(1) Low usage by ~~pub~~ private sector for own needs.

(2) Use of manual processes by bureaucracy (eg several PIOs take paper RTI queries)

(3) Lack of scalability for universal use

Way forward

- Gradually moving all applications to FOSS
- Publicity on open source status for increased adoption
- increasing security (cyber)

FOSS & digitalisation can bring true transparency & accountability

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGOs form part of civil society organisations which are non state, non market voluntary organisations.

Social safety valve to voice concerns

1. Advocate social change in existing laws & for new laws & reforms
→ Eg RTI campaign by MKSS

2. Voice of marginalised sections who otherwise may remain unrepresented
Eg → Bharatiya Muslim Mahila Andolan NGO against Triple Talaq

3. Prevent violent reactions → give space for peaceful struggle (safety valve)
eg → ~~India Against Corruption~~
→ Greenpeace for environment

4. Improve service delivery
eg – Asha for Education sends teachers to Govt schools.

However, few challenges with NGOs prevent them from acting as voice of communities:

1. Financial fraud & criminal activities (anti national activities as well)
2. Poor resource & skill base (eg challenges in online education during Covid)
3. Lack of coordination with state (duplication of efforts)
4. Working in silos → no cooperation with other civil society organisation (eg multiple NGOs work for migrants)

Way forward

- → Clear role of NGOs in policy stage itself.
- → Use of NGO Darpan by Niti Aayog to increase coordination
- → Resource & skill building via both state & market funding (eg CSR)

Collaboration between state, market & NGOs is the holy grail for citizen centric governance.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mental Healthcare Care Act, 2017 signifies a paradigm shift in bringing mental health in mainstream.

Patient centric approach

1. Considers suicide attempters as victims seeking rehabilitation.
2. Provides for care, support & counselling
3. Dedicated psychiatry professionals
4. Includes depression & anxiety (most common mental health diseases).

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Implementation - issues

1. Lack of awareness among both medical staff & patients about rights & responsibilities.
2. Shortage of trained psychiatry doctors.
3. Fails to curb the stigma associated.
4. Contradiction with IPC309 & Gian Kaur Case on suicide's criminality.

Way forward → Implementation of Budget 2022 Telemedicine for mental health

- Use of role models to remove stigma.
- Increasing awareness via doctor conferences

Mental Health can be cured by effective encouragement & support to patient.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

8. क्या आप इस विचार मे सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges in Covid & efficacy of rural employment scheme MGNREGA have brought Urban employment in focus.

Need to formulate Urban Employment Guarantee scheme

① Provides a safety value in crisis (eg Covid - reverse migrants)

② Can increase female labour force participation (less in urban than rural)

③ Can protect vulnerable like SC, ST, specially abled from poverty (Oxfam :- 2020 :- 4.6 Cr fell in extreme poverty)

④ Can keep consumption economy robust.

Consumption → Demand → Production → Wages

Harmonious formulation is challenged on following grounds:-

1. Excess fiscal burden on State (high fiscal deficit)
2. Lack of constructive avenues for building productive assets
3. May increase rural-urban migration, further burdening cities.
   - increase slums
   - burden civic amenities

Way forward

1. Increasing skills based hiring for better industry linkage (India Skill Report 2021 → 47% employability)
2. Flexible regulatory regime (eg labour codes)
3. Industrial growth to accomodate rising demand (Make in India)

India must focus on creating productive employment to reap its demographic dividend.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

BIMSTEC is a regional grouping of maritime states formed around Bay of Bengal Region.

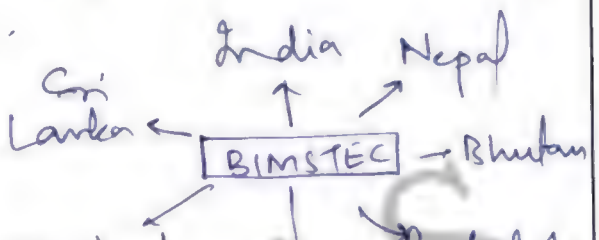

Fig: Members of BIMSTEC

Relevance of BIMSTEC to fulfil India's strategic aspirations

1. Strengthens role as 'net security provider' by building cooperation & collaboration
2. Potential to increase trade & economic development
3. Security cooperation of navies & HADR operations
4. Counter Chinese hegemony of Belt & Road in South Asia (eg Hambantota Port in Sri Lanka)

VisionIAS

(5) Aligns with SAGAR, Neighbourhood first policies. Also 'Act East' via Thailand in South East Asia.

(6) Important for energy security → polymetallic nodules & hydrocarbons in Indian Ocean.

Recent developments → BIMSTEC Charter finalised

Focus on Connectivity via Transport Agreement

Seven verticals of cooperation (India's security)

Way forward

(1) Continuous, regular political engagement.

(2) Build on cultural & people to people ties in the region.

(3) Continue development aid to counter Chinese debt trap diplomacy.

BIMSTEC is the key to India's regional & global aspirations of becoming a superpower.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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VisionIAS

10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gujral Doctrine is based on 'no returns asked' relationship with India's neighbours.

Features → Principled distance from domestic politics

→ Development support

→ helping neighbours build capacity

Relevance in present times

1. India's neighbourhood first policy is an extension of Gujral doctrine.
2. Ensures cooperation & regional integration in South Asia
3. Continues HADR operations

VisionIAS

(4) Can tackle India's perceptions as regional hegemon & big brother

(5) Builds trust among neighbours

However, its relevance gets limited on following issues:-

(1) Countering Chinese influence which requires more pragmatic approach.

(2) Unstable neighbourhood induces strains (eg coup in Myanmar, crises in Sri Lanka).

(3) Increased security threats of piracy, drugs, organised crime need strong navy beyond Gujral doctrine.

(4) Indian Ocean & Indo pacific have become global (eg IPEF by USA)

We need to combine Gujral doctrine with aspirations of being net security provider

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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VisionIAS

11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Officers of Parliament" refers to Speaker, Deputy Speaker in Lok Sabha and Chairman, Vice Chairman in Rajya Sabha.

Pivotal role

(A) Speaker - Lok Sabha

(1) Maintains decorum, interprets constitution & other provisions in ~~Rou~~ the House.

(2) Certifies money Bill (Article 110)

(3) Disqualifies ~~and~~ MP (Lok Sabha) under Tenth schedule for defection.

(4) Presides over joint sitting

(B) Chairman - Rajya Sabha (ex Officio Vice President)

(1) Same role as Speaker on decorum, interpretation & Tenth Schedule disqualification in Rajya Sabha.

(2) Maintains fiscal balance by presiding over Council of States

उम्मेदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Deputy Speaker	Deputy Chair
(1) Presides in absence of Speaker	(1) Presides in absence of Chairman
(2) Presides in vacancy of Speaker's office.	(2) Presides in vacancy of Chairman.

Common role of Officers

(1) A motion for discussion can be moved only after approval by Presiding officer.

(2) Can allow for secret sitting of House.

Constitutional provisions for impartial functioning

(1) Salaries of officers charged on Consolidated Fund of India.

(2) Tenth schedule allows resigning by speaker without disqualification.

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(3) Special majority (effective majority of All Then members of House) required to remove Speaker, Deputy Speaker & Deputy Chair.

(4) Chairman can be removed only as
VP → special majority by Rajya Sabha
→ agreed by Lok Sabha.

(5) Conditions of service can't be disadvantageous post appointment

Statutory provisions

(1) Motion of Speaker removal requires support of at least 50 members.

(2) Conduct of Speaker can be discussed only on substantive motion

Convention:-

Deputy Speaker from opposition.

If Parliament is the temple of democracy, Offices of Parliament are its priests holding its integrity intact.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 280 creates an independent, quasi judicial Finance Commission appointed every five years (or earlier) by the President.

Crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism

1. Provides for devolution to States from Central divisible pool (vertical balancing)
2. Provides allocation among States (horizontal balancing)
3. Provides for grants to States
4. Provides for grants to local bodies
5. Determining principles of devolution, any other matter referred by President

Recommendations by 15th FC

1. Allocation of 41% of net Union tax revenue to states (1% additional to new UTs of Ladakh & J&K)
2. Addition of ecology, tax collection efforts for horizontal balancing criteria.
3. Provides for formation of Fiscal Council
4. Performance linked grants to local bodies (Challye Fund)
5. Further delinking of Centrally sponsored schemes (increasing states contribution)

Examination

1. More fiscal autonomy to states (untied 42% funds)
2. Centre devolves ~34% of total revenue → fiscal space for Centre

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

(3) Fiscal Council for better cooperation of States & Centre & fiscal & monetary policies

(4) Autonomy to States to implement Central sponsored Schemes as per local context.

(5) Increased efficiency of local bodies on water, sanitation etc.

Challenges

(1) Can reduce accountability of States in schemes (due to lack of fund control of Centre)

(2) Reduced autonomy of local bodies

(3) Increasing surcharges & cesses (non divisible) not tackled. (eg petrol & diesel)

(4) May increase Centre's burden (~41%) till all CSS delinked.

Finance Commission is the balancing wheel of cooperative fiscal federalism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Model Code of Conduct is designed with Election Commission of India in consultation with political parties. It gives guidelines for candidates & parties on election conduct.

Statutory backing will contribute free & fair elections

1. Potential to reduce money & muscle power (adherance to expenditure limits)
2. Disqualification at pre election stage itself for electoral offences & corrupt practices (RPA, 1951)
3. Power to ECI to deregister parties
4. Reduced criminalisation of politics (~43% of MPs in 17th LokSabha have a criminal case against them - ADR)

(5) Statutory backing will not contribute to free & fair elections because:-

(1) Despite RPA 1951 law, there is rampant use of money & muscle

(2) Will increase time & cost of elections due to increased litigation.

(3) Evils of first past the post → requires only ~30% of votes - easy to win for a candidate even with criminal background.

(4) Lack of internal party democracy can't be cured.

Way forward

(1) Strengthening RPA, 1951 → Give powers to ECI to derisgter parties outside MCC.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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(2) ~~Selec~~ Selective ~~laws~~ provisions can be statutorily recognised in RPA itself:

↳ eg restrictions on excessive expenditure

(3) Self regulation by parties by publicising their own Model Code of Conduct

(4) Apart from MCC, implement Vohra Committee, Indrajit Gupta & Dinesh Goswami Committee recommendations for free & fair elections.

Model Code of Conduct must be supplemented with both Code of Ethics and robust RPA, 1951 to ensure free & fair elections.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is witnessing a digital revolution with ~83% internet subscribers.

Market disruption requiring focus

1. Monopolies of large tech firms like Google, Facebook.
2. Discriminatory practices by e Commerce firms to give preference to selective sellers.
3. Chances of marginal MSMEs being left out in digital race.
4. Increasing market penetration where everyone competes for same target group.

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Need to revamp CCI

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. To bring clear guidelines on digital firms.
2. Enable check on firms with office outside India but market in India (eg Google advertisement)
3. To ensure equal chance to local sellers on e-commerce.
4. Balanced use of digital space
5. Ensuring idea of 'net neutrality' in collaboration with TRAI.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

(1) Legal → Clear law ~~on~~ amending Competition Act to add digital economy role of CCI.

(2) Increase awareness on digital rights among all.

(3) Equipping CCI with digital experts & digital infrastructure to check monopolistic practices.

New digital world requires renewed role of competition watchdog.

VisionIAS

15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

whistle blowing refers to uncovering illegal, corrupt, unethical activities and making the details public.

Need for effective whistle blowing mechanisms

① Ensures transparency and accountability → details are public.

② Controls corruption in administration & private

(eg Satyendra Dubey → Golden Quadrilateral corruption uncovered)

③ Poor efficacy of current anti corruption agencies (lengthy appeals, lack of evidence etc → eg CBI, CVC)

④ Fear of public complaint (potential backlash) → anonymity possible in whistle blowing

Need for safeguards

1. Large scale threats & murders (eg killing of RTI activists)
2. Encourages people to participate in governance.
3. Threat of victimisation can be reduced. (eg complaint against senior)
4. Protects vulnerable sections
   eg → women can blow whistle on sexual harassment

Current Act: The Whistleblower (Protection) Act

Challenges of whistle blowing

1. Can be motivated by vested interests → for personal gain
2. Can damage reputation of honest public / private workers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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③ Complete anonymity makes difficult to trace genuineness.

④ Can lead to leaks of national security related critical information

⑤ Potential breach of privacy

Way forward

① Maintain anonymity → disclosure only in extremely urgent cases under judicial oversight.

② Creating mechanisms in all institutions eg → separate e-portal.

③ Strict mechanisms to ensure no threat of victimisation → eg ~~assurance~~ action against offender in law itself.

Whistle blowing can make both public & private spheres resilient, transparent & effective.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cooperatives are voluntary organisations where people come together, pool their resources & start an enterprise (or any other activity).

Features of Cooperatives
- → Democratic (one person one vote)
- → Easy entry & exit
- → Economies of scale
- → increases bargaining power

Eg → Amul, IFFCO, Nandini

Reasons behind poor performance

① Political interference reduces autonomous character & efficiency (eg control via Registrar)

② Non regular elections → Dominated by certain sections, creating both idle & dominant members.

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③ Lack of professionalism due to non expert supervision (eg poor performance of cooperative banks – eg Lakshmi Vilas Bank closure)

④ Take over by State over Board of Directors in case of audit failures.

⑤ Lack of financial autonomy → restrictions on diversification, investment etc.

⑥ Lack of operational autonomy → control of structure of cooperative.

Reforms undertaken

① New Ministry of Cooperation → to formulate national end policies & coordination.

② 97th Constitutional Amendment Act

- Article 19(1)(c) right to form cooperatives
- Article 43B (DPSP)
- Part IXB → regulations on Directors, elections, representation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VISION IAS

③ Multi state Cooperative Societies Act, 2002

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

① Financial autonomy → Allow usage of market based instruments like bonds to raise funds.

② Regular & periodic elections, with representation for SC, ST, women (if ~~in~~ part of society)

③ Collaborate with states to make flexible regulations balancing autonomy, professionalism & democracy.

④ Skills & training to diversify & increase incomes.

Success of Amul, sugar cooperatives in Maharashtra, Gujrat is a testimony to potential of cooperatives in ensuring 'Sahkar Se Samriddhi'

VisionIAS

17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Public Private Partnership (PPP) refers to collaboration of state & private sector in delivery a service based on several models (eg Build, Operate, Transfer - BOT)

Potential to bridge the gap in healthcare system

① Niti Aayog's PPP model for secondary healthcare →

- increase number of medical colleges (improve doctor ratio to 1:1000 - WHO)
- Increase district hospitals
- Better facilities eg cardio

② Can help get one time large funds required to build hospitals

(3) Increase affordability of tertiary care — currently highly privatised. This will be via state subsidy.
(OOPE → 48.8%)

(4) Increase insurance penetration → increased competition — reduced premium especially for 'missing middle'.

Challenges

(1) May still remain urbanised (~70% of hospitals in urban India)

(2) Profit motive may further increase costs.

(3) High subsidy burden on state

(4) Less clarity on dispute resolution

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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Way forward

1. Implement Kelkar Committee recommendations on PPP.
2. Start in pilot mode to gauge response.
3. Allocate mainly medical functions keeping administrative functions with state to control costs.
4. Regular survey to ensure quality.
5. Focus on incentivising rural health care (eg preference in awarding contract
6. Encourage FDI based PPP to increase competition.

PPP model can help us to achieve SDG 3 to Good Health & Well being.

उम्मीदवारों को इस झाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

New Education Policy, 2020 initiates a total overhaul of Indian education system moving from 'passive to active' learning.

Vision & features

(1) Early Childhood Care & Education (ECCE) — Formalised & based on Activity based learning

(2) Primary education → guided by mother tongue & foundational literacy & numeracy.

(3) Secondary School → Brings 100% enrollment. → Vocational education

(4) Higher Education → Research
→ Higher Edu Commission
→ Academic Bank of Credit
→ In Indian languages

VisionIAS

(5) Focus on teachers training, reskilling & upskilling.

Success dependent on integration with other policy initiatives

(1) Health & nutrition → Integration of ICDS, mid day meal to ensure enrollment ratios

(2) e-learning → Use of Swayam, e Vidya to maintain accessibility

(3) → NISTHA, DISHA for teachers' training

(3) Culture based learning via Eklavya schools for tribal students in mother tongue.

(4) Collaboration with foreign universities (by UGC) to increase skills

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

(5) Use of NIPUN for foundational numeracy & literacy for 3-6 years.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

(1) Engage civil society for effective collaboration across all schemes (eg NGOs for mid day meal)

(2) Clear guidelines on convergence of schemes & targets

(3) Collaborating with states so that they design policies in line with NEP

(4) Implementation of National Education Framework (being designed under Kasturirangan Committee as per NEP)

NEP is the harbinger of inclusive education for all aiming to achieve SDG 4.

VisionIAS

19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IPEF is an informal grouping of countries in Indo pacific region with USA (including India) for increased economic cooperation.

Collective desire to make Indo Pacific engine of economic growth:-

① Countries want to collaborate to counter Chinese hegemony via BRI.

② No provision of increased market access → flexibility in trade

③ Increases connectivity & trade without formal free trade agreement like RCEP

④ Can widen towards new areas of resource exploration, building

energy security, HADR etc. → builds cooperation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Not a collective desire

① Emerges out of USA's interest to maintain hegemony & counter China (Asia Pivot Policy)

② Limited potential due to non existence of FTA & market access.

③ Nations are apprehensive of creating a negative perception in China.

India's concerns

① Talks of environmental & labour regulations

② Maintaining strategic autonomy (as China & Russia discard Indo Pacific & call it Asia Pacific)

③ Potential to reduce India's role as net security provider due to increased US presence.

VisionIAS

(4) May increase imports over exports.

(5) Lack of participation in Osaka Track (on data flow)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

(1) Use the platform as a leverage to increase trade without joining RCEP.

(2) Collaborate with South East Asia
→ pivot of ASEAN in Indo pacific (Act East)

(3) Increase convergence with Quad to strengthen both.

(4) Maintain strategic autonomy on core security issues.

(5) ~~Increase~~ ~~do~~ Expedite signing of FTAs on sidelines of IPEF.
IPEF can help to build a free, open & inclusive Indo pacific.

VisionIAS

20. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ministry of External Affairs has created NEST to collaborate & participate in emerging tech.

Need to identify priority areas

① Collaboration to gain expertise on AI, biotech etc.

② Protect critical infrastructure from state & non state actors

③ Gain economically from tech like nanotech, vaccines etc.

④ Identify security threats like cyber leaks, catfishing etc.

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(5) Transfer of tech via platforms.

(6) Increase domestic skills

Way forward

(1) Increased interaction of NEST with leading Science centres.

(2) Priority targeted discussion
e.g. Israel – agri tech
Russia – defence

(3) Increase skilling to adopt & adapt

(4) Include cyber & tech security in NSA level talks

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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(5) Use tech to build people to people contacts

eg virtual religious tourism

Tech diplomacy is the emerging face of diplomacy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1195934

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AAYUSHI BANSAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

28/08/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre INDORE

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fiscal policy refers to financial measures taken by the Govt of a country to manage both revenue (eg taxation) and expenditures.

Fiscal policy - key tool to reduce inequality

① Progressive taxation → Using direct tax with increasing rates for increasing income (eg no tax till 5 lakh income)

② Wealth redistribution → via transfers, subsidies, etc. (Eg PM KISAN - 6000 Rs)

③ Capex expenditure → On infrastructure, education etc. can increase income of poor (Eg → Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan)

④ Developmental expenditure → On agriculture, industries etc. increases income

Eg → Agriculture Infrastructure Fund 1,00,000 Cr

Measures taken by India

1. Highest ever capex expenditure in Budget 2022-23 (~7.5%)
2. Exempting GST (indirect tax) on basic items like non branded cereals.
3. Aiming to increase tax/GDP (~17%) ratio (by increasing direct taxes (eg tax on virtual digital assets))
4. Bringing revenue to capex expenditure ratio down.

Way forward

1. Rationalisation of subsidies for better targeting
2. Including private sector to increase investment & development expenditure
3. Keeping social security intact for poorest of poor (eg Ayushmann Bharat)

Fiscal policy is the key to inclusive growth & Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikaas

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Land reforms are a set of policy measures aimed at social justice (land to tiller) as well as increasing economic productivity.

Digitising land records

(A) Ensuring land reforms

(1) Can lead to easier land consolidation ('Chakbandi') due to reduced disputes.

(2) Can support formal tenancy due to transparency

(3) Will help to check land ceilings & Benami transfers.

(B) Lessening burden on Judiciary

(1) Reduced disputes, which are due to confusion over land boundaries.

② Can also promote Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) due to easier interpretation by digitisation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures taken

① Ministry of Rural Development released Computerisation of Land Records Policy, 1989.

② States like Karnataka have started e Bhoomi projects.

③ SWAMITVA scheme for drone & satellite based digitisation.

④ Haryana has started feeding Aadhar data into land records

Way forward

① Robust baseline survey across remaining areas

② Use of technology like drones, satellites

③ Expedite resolution of disputes to ease digitisation.

Digitizing land records is the first step to finish the 'Unfinished Agenda' of land reforms.

3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Subsidies are transfer payments meant to reduce inequality & ameliorate the condition of poor.

Need to rationalise subsidy regime

1. High fiscal deficit in few states.
2. Dangers of sub national bankruptcy as pointed out by NK Singh (15th Finance Commission Chair)
3. Reduced expenditure on capex and productive assets (eg Telangana has committed a large share of budget to subsidies)
4. Creates a dependency culture, leading to reduced capabilities & capacity of citizens.

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(5) Non level playing field ~~to~~ for smaller parties who can't commit doles.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way forward

(1) Use of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to reduce leakages (DBT) (will reduce burden).

(2) Amend RPA, 1951 to limit commitments in elections as per rational budget.

(3) Identify poorest population via usage of Aadhar & other identification for support

(4) Focus on building socio-economic assets (eg health & education infra) for reduced need of subsidies.

(5) Slowly reduce and incentivise giving up of subsidy (eg LPG)

Subsidies are needed to support vulnerable section via better targeting

4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Micro-irrigation refers to reduced usage of water via better technology to bring optimum efficiency & crop growth.

Potential to transform farming to profitable & sustainable venture

(A) Sustainable :- ① Control groundwater depletion due to tubewells (eg Punjab → decreasing table at ~ 70cm/yr)
② Control soil erosion (gully & sheet) due to flood irrigation

(B) Profitable :- ③ Reduced use of fertilisers via fertigation method.
④ Since water is applied only at crop roots, weeds don't get water.
⑤ Reduced power utilisation.

PM Krishi Sinchayi Yojana (PMKSY)

1. Concept of 'per drop, more crop' for increasing efficiency of water use.
2. Subsidy & support for establishing drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation
3. Training to farmers to utilise micro irrigation

Challenges → high cost of installation & maintenance
→ Low skills for usage
→ Poor tech support

Way forward

1. Invest in R&D to ~~reduce~~ build cost effective technology (increase budget from 0.67%)
2. Connect Krishi Vigyan Kendras to farmers training.
3. Encourage agri-startups in micro irrigation

Micro-irrigation has the potential to double farmer's income

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

PSIDS are a group of island countries in the Pacific ocean facing the most severe impact of climate change despite <1% of total emissions.

Impact of climate change on PSIDS

① Sea level rise - can inundate their entire islands

② Extreme weather events → increased cyclones, storm ~~sea~~ surges, ~~tsunamis~~ erratic rainfall

③ Low fiscal strength → due to under developed economies & low revenue generation → reduces ability to cope

④ Reduced food security → threatening marine resources.

(5) Impact on economy → Vulnerable sectors like fishing, Agriculture (land & water based).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Key role of India to assist PSIDS

(A) Measures taken :- (1) Launched IRIS at COP26, Glasgow for building climate resilient infrastructure.

(2) Part of Pacific Islands Forum (marine biology etc.)

(B) Measures further required :-

(3) Assist PSIDS to demand loss & damage from developed nations

(4) Transfer of climate adaptation & mitigation technology.

(5) NDMA can help build disaster preparedness, mitigation, response & recovery

(6) Developmental aid for food security.

The whole world must adhere to Paris & Glasgow targets to protect the most vulnerable PSIDS.

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6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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MoPR has formed DMP to enable decentralised model of disaster management with local collaboration.

Rationale

1. Increased participation in disaster preparedness & mitigation
2. Implementation of PM's 10 point plan
3. Support as per local needs & common local disasters
4. Building local capacities.
5. Faster & effective response & recovery (Local bodies are first responders)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Key components

1. Women participation at forefront
2. Focus on all 4 disaster components

Disaster cycle

3. In line with NDMA guidelines.

National Disaster Management Plan, 2016

4. Building capacities of local rural bodies.

Way forward

- Involve SHGs & Cooperatives (eg Mission Shakti — Orissa cyclone)
- Raise awareness among bodies
- Transfer funds, functions & functionaries to local bodies

Disasters require a decentralised response.

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7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

EDT refers to new technologies used for creating security issues

Internal security implications

① Cyber security → Use of new kinds of malwares, ransomwares, spywares etc. (eg wannacry)

② Critical infrastructure targeted for disrupting economy (eg Chinese attack on Indian power infra)

③ Border issues → Use of drones, advanced IEDs, spy tech etc. (eg attack by drone on Jammu IAF base)

④ Terrorism → Increasing recruitment & radicalisation via new social media.

(5) Money laundering ~~for~~ → layering of transactions using untraceable tools.

(6) Organised crime → Drugs delivery, procurement etc. by ~~placing~~ connecting via social media.

Way forward

(1) Indigenous R&D to develop counter technologies (eg DRDO developing anti drone tech)

(2) Collaboration across countries to increasing tracing & expediting investigation

(3) Capacity building on EDT of ~~[illegible]~~ enforcement agencies

EDT represent a new faced emerging threat & require a collaborative & tech-led response.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's aim is to emerge as a major defence exporter for both strategic & economic reasons.

Impediments in defence exports

1. Low level of technology as compared export giants — US, UK, Russia, Israel, France.

2. Delays & cost overruns in projects → increases overall cost — reduces competitiveness

3. Lack of Defence Agreements

4. Already concentrated market by US, Russia.

Steps taken

1. Defence indigenisation & Export Promotion Policy, 2020.

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(2) Defence Agreements with developing countries (eg Vietnam)

(3) Targeting specific markets based on own capability (eg Brahmos to Phillipines)

(4) Defence Attaches to Indian Missions abroad.

(5) Lines of Credit to countries to import defence equipment.

Way forward

(1) Increased R&D to develop cost effective & ~~see~~ advanced technology (eg HSTDV by DRDO)

(2) Collaborate ~~to~~ with developed nations to improve tech.

(3) Time bound deliveries

Defence exports can raise India's image as a superpower.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space debris refers to waste generated due to various space activities (eg broken part of launch vehicle) that remains in space & orbits planets or sun. (It can be natural as well).

Issues with space debris

1. Kessler's syndrome → potential to lead to a cascade of collisions, increasing debris further.
2. Damage satellites in function
3. Can harm space stations & humans ~~aboard~~ aboard. (ISRO uses NETRA to save)
4. Potential to damage infra on earth if falls without full burning (eg China's debris fell in Indian Ocean recently)
5. Impacts space travel & space tourism.

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Initiatives taken

1. Europe & Japan (ESA & JAXA) have collaborated with startups.
2. Remove Debris of UK — harpoon & net method
3. India has developed a self Eating Rocket — that burns up past work done.

Way forward

1. Raise the satellite post use to garbage orbit.
2. Tether the debris ~~to~~ close to atmosphere so that it burns up.
3. Multi missions on one satellite & international collaborations to reduce space material.
4. Invest in R&D globally to develop cost effective technology.

Advancement of satellite like internet, space tourism etc can further raise debris. It requires collaborative approach to protect both space & ground assets

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ONDC is a system of open source & network based space for buying & selling across range of services.

ONDC features
- Customers & sellers can connect irrespective of platform they use.
- Multiple services like rides, food delivery etc.

Inspired from UPI model

ONDC → make ecommerce inclusive & accessible

1. Reduced monopoly of big platforms like Amazon, Flipkart.
2. Equal chance for small sellers (eg MSMEs) to be discovered by customers.
3. Better & transparent price discovery mechanism.

(4) Reduced cost for small sellers to digitise

(5) Potential to increase digitisation will further expand reach of e commerce.

Challenges

(1) Dispute resolution due to no single adjucitory authority.

(2) Low tech feasibility.

(3) Challenge to onboard sellers

(4) Opposition by private platforms

(5) Issues of cyber security - privacy, confidentiality, data theft & breach etc.

Way forward

(1) Launch on a ~~pilot~~ pilot basis to asses adoption.

(2) Include ONDC in Data Protection Bill, 2019.

(3) Create awareness & skills in small sellers to increase onboarding.

ONDC can transform e commerce

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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At recent Ministerial Conference of WTO, 'Geneva Package' was released. One of its components was around fisheries subsidy.

WTO Agreement

① Govts must curb subsidies which lead to overexploitation of marine resources

② Fisheries subsidies on supporting innovative tech, non harmful are excluded.

Concerns of India

① No clause of differential special treatment for developing nations.

② May impact livelihoods of millions of fish farmers

③ Can impact food security (fishe production)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward

① Focus on building environment friendly fishing tech (~~de~~ eg deep sea fishing) to escape WTO clause

② Support capacity building of fishers (not direct distortion of trade & environment)

③ Collaborate with like minded nations to raise concerns at WTO.

④ Fisheries subsidies issue requires a more consultative & deliberative discussion further.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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HAM is a combination of BOT-Annuity (Build Operate Transfer) & EPC (Engineering Construction Procurement) model.

Advantages of HAM

1. Finance by both Govt & private sector increases viability
2. Ownership remains with Govt
3. Private sector recovers cost (collecting revenue by Govt transfers to private sector)
4. Assured revenue to private sector annually.

VisionIAS

Interest moderated – reasons

1. ~~Lac~~ Low bids by private sector
2. Poor dispute resolution mechanism.
3. Covid has reduced participation
4. Delays in revenue transfers
5. Low number of participants
6. Low rise in revenue despite growth in road sector.

Way forward

1. Implement Kelkar Committee recommendations
2. Independent dispute resolution mechanism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Time bound transfer of revenues
— penalties for delay

(4) Inflation & growth indexed rise in revenue transfers.

(5) Reducing minimum bid to increase participant.

HAM can offer a robust model of Public Private Partnership (PPP) to develop road construction sector, if used efficently.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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MSP refers to minimum assured price at which Govt buys 23 notified crops from farmers.

MSP regime — Economically unsustainable

1. High fiscal deficit due to food subsidy (higher subsidy) on Govt.
2. Continuously increasing MSP with ~~set~~ almost constant Central Issue Price further increases burden.
3. Makes export difficult due to non compliance with WTO
4. As Govt sops up grain → it raises price in the market.
5. Higher production than demand → reduces ~~the~~ competitiveness.

MSP — agro ecologically unsustainable

1. Selective procurement of wheat, rice, sugarcane (FRP) has led to monoculture.

2. Water guzzling crops as against agro climatic zones (eg rice in Punjab — decrease in water table at ~70cm/yr)

3. Reduced focus on millets, pulses → hidden hunger

4. MSP encourages higher production using chemical fertilisers, pesticides further damaging soil, water (eg blue baby syndrome - nitrate contamination)

5. Increasing salinity due to rice cultivation — flood irrigation

Alternative approaches

1. Increase procurement for millets, pulses, oilseeds

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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(2) Establish FCI godowns in neglected regions (eg Bihar, Orissa etc) to increase procurement here.

(3) Support transition to agro climate zone based crops → incentives to farmers

(4) ~~Focus on~~ Increasing export competitiveness to reduce procurement (eg Transport & Marketing Scheme)

(5) Decentralised procurement by states - increase efficiency

(6) Support to food processing industry ~~to incre~~ reducing Govt procurement

(7) Contract Farming for assured prices.

MSP must be reformed to achieve ~~both~~ sustainable agriculture, farmer's income & productivity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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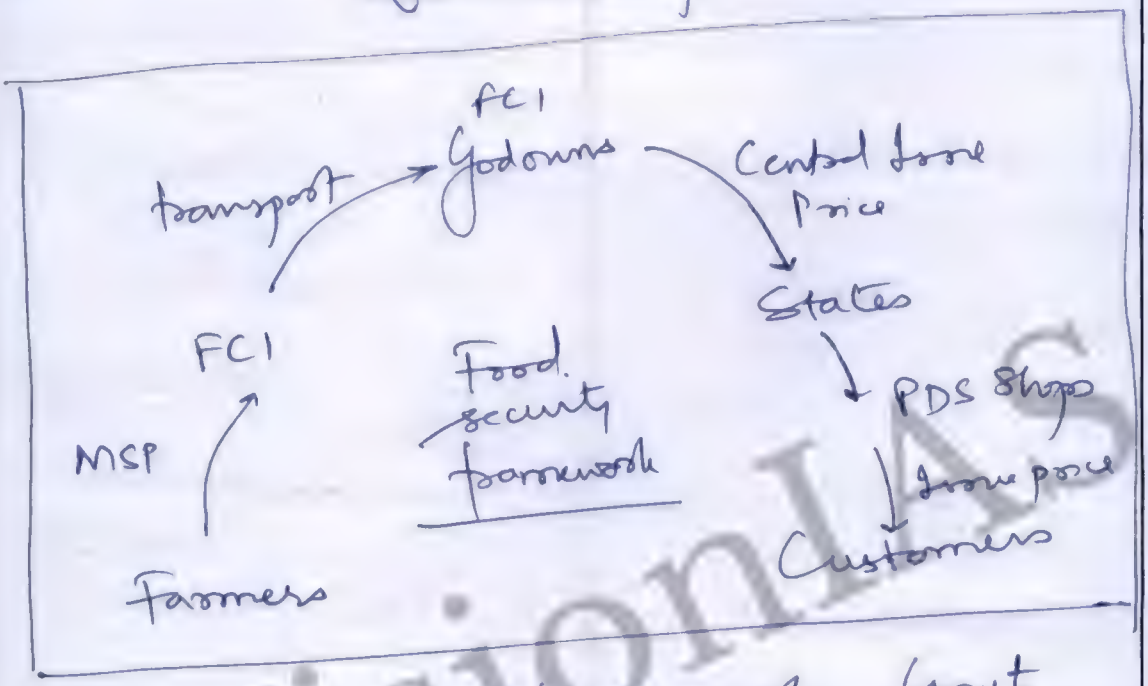
India follows a buffer stock policy to build food security.



As per above framework, Govt stores grains for PDS, other social security schemes & reserve.

Struggling with overflowing foodgrains — Reasons

① Poor storage capacity of FCI godowns (~93000 Cr food wastage in India - Niti Aayog)

(2) Open procurement policy of MSP
→ increases procurement

(3) Increasing production (~300 mn tons in 2021)

(4) Poor release policy in case of excess
- Export → WTO incompliance
- Domestic market at market prices → Low quality grains

(5) Lack of robust transport network & management, coordination to match demand & supply states.

(6) Lack of usage of private warehouses

Way forward

(1) As per Shanta Kumar Committee,
→ (11) FCI must follow an automatic release policy

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1.2) Decentralise procurement to State agencies in states like Punjab, Haryana.

(1.3) Increase collaboration with private warehouses

(1.4) Reduce PDS excess coverage from 67% to ~40%.

(2) Use e governance (G to G) to connect & match demand & supply across states.

(3) Decentralised Procurement Scheme — increase coverage

(4) WTO compliance to increase exports to nations like Egypt, Bangladesh

Buffer stock policy can enable accessibility & affordability of food grains if followed rationally.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's ports are the gateway to International trade which is 90% by volume by sea

Challenges faced by ports

Fig. Ports in India

① Inability to handle larger vessels (poor dredging capacity)

② Mismanagement in Port Trusts

③ Lack of dry ports for inland connectivity.

④ Use of sulphur fuels — increases emissions — against NDC targets.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Measures taken

1. Sagarmala project
   - Port modernisation
   - Port infra
   - Port led industrialisation
   - Coastal community development

2. Connectivity to international ports like Sri Lanka.

3. Major Port Trusts Act

Remedial measures

1. Increase capacity to handle high volume vessels by increasing dredging capacity

2. Green shipping to reduce emissions
   → low sulpheric fuel.

3. Revise tariffs to make competitive

4. Use of PPP models to increase investment & modernise infrastructure

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Carbon inequality refers to different ~~on~~ emissions & impacts of carbon.

Income & wealth inequality - C inequality

(1) Between nations → (1.1) Developed nations hog up carbon budget (IPCC → ~42% emissions by China, US, EU)

(2) (1.2) Increased use of fossil fuels for industrialisation in developed countries. (e.g. ~~coal in~~ Gas in US, historical emitter of coal)

(1.3) Increased consumption of meat, poultry etc → livestock methane emissions

(2) Within nations

(2.1) Richer sections use more fossil fuels (petrol, diesel for transport)

(2.2) Higher luxury requirements of Air Conditioner etc increases emissions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Significance of carbon inequality for India

1. Get adequate share in global Carbon Budget for development needs
2. Support overall goal of emission reductions (Panchamrita - Glasgow)
3. Inclusive growth by developing poorer sections.
4. Reducing poverty by increasing power consumption of underdeveloped & reducing for developed (current 1181 kwh per capita)

Measures taken
- 'Phase down' & not phase out of coal at Glasgow
- Paris & Panchamrita targets
- Increasing reach of power to poor (Saubhagya scheme)

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Ways to achieve

1. Increase climate finance from developed nations.
2. Tech transfer to support clean technology.
3. Renewable energy to balance carbon usage & control.
4. Emphasis on Common But Differential Responsibility (CBDR) in global negotiations.
5. Inclusive growth within country by carbon tax on rich → used for developmental expenditure.

Carbon inequality represents a threat to both environment & global growth. It can be resolved via collaborative approach to achieve SDG, 2030

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Landslides are a form of mass movement of debris under force of gravity on a steep slope.

Increased landslides

① Western Ghats in Mumbai region in monsoon

② Himalayas — recent death of tourists in Himachal area, Uttarakhand

③ Manipur railway landslides (North East)

Dominant development paradigm - unchanged

① Cutting of mountains for building roads, (eg Char Dham project)

② Hydropower usage across Himalayas.

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(3) Deforestation increases soil & debris flow

(4) Blasting by dynamite reduces rock capacity

(5) Unsustainable tourism in geologically sensitive areas.

Modifications in development paradigm

(1) Environment Impact Assessment for seismic zones especially.

(2) Gadgil & Kasturirangan Committees ecologically sensitive zones.

(3) Recent Eco sensitive zones around Western Ghats by Supreme Court.

(4) Landslide zonation by Geological survey.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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Way forward

1. Landslide seismic zonation & projects mapping by GSI.
2. Balancing development with environment via minimum use approach
3. Strict implementation of EIA (CAG highlighted lapses)
4. Use of eco friendly technologies which do not require excessive blasting.
5. Usage of traditional & nature based solutions.
6. Disaster preparedness as per NDMA guidelines

We must live in harmony with nature & not at cost of nature.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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VisionIAS

18. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Smart Border management (SBM) refers to use of ICT to manage border flows of people, goods & services

SBM → Balance legitimate flows & security

① Detect contraband goods to prevent smuggling. (eg metal detectors)

② Coordinate among multiple border agencies & forces (eg on China border - ITBP, Assam Rifles, Special Border Police) (using postals to share intelligence)

③ Overcome issues of difficult terrain across Pak, China borders (eg drones)

④ Increase people to people ties by people flows.

(5) Protect open borders (eg Nepal) via use of tech.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

(1) Lack of infrastructure (eg electricity) to support tech.

(2) Demographic issues reduce usability (eg high population density on Bangladesh border)

(3) Chances of profiling & false cases.

(4) Counter technologies used by border irritants. (eg drones, IEDs)

Initiatives taken

(1) Development of Integrated Command Control Centre (ICCC)

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(2) Drone technology & ~~drone~~
. new liberalised Drone Rules, 2022

(3) Training of border forces in ICT.

Way forward

(1) DRDO must expedite tech development.

(2) Integrate tech training in training courses of forces (eg NDA must offer a tech course) for army

(3) Increased recruitment of tech savvy engineers for border management tech.

(4) Integrate startups for defence technology.

Smart Border Management is the need of the hour to face the emerging threats.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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VisionIAS

19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Money laundering is the process of converting illegitimate money (usually from crime proceeds) to white legal money.

Globalisation is increasing interconnectedness & interdependence of world.

Linkages between globalisation & money laundering

1. Easier to invest in foreign shell companies.
2. Use of tax haven nations with low regulations (eg Cayman Islands)
3. Foreign investors with no domestic record used for transaction.

(4) Multiple flows between different nations make difficult to track

(5) Buying properties in different countries (eg Panama papers)

(6) Poor coordination among different countries' enforcement agencies eases laundering.

(7) Rigid ~~set~~ extradition rules in certain countries for investigation

Initiatives taken

International

(1) Financial Action Task Force (FATF) → to curb money laundering & terror financing.

(2) Interpol - for coordination of enforcement agencies.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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National

1. Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA)
2. Power to ED to attach property.
3. Increased enforcement post PMLA amendment.

Way forward

1. Identifying most prominent tax havens & used.
2. Robust peer reviews under FATF.
3. Regular coordination & support among international agencies.
4. Use of technology to track transactions across nations.

Money laundering impacts both global & national economy & must be effectively tackled.

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20. ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Artemis Accords ~~are~~ is a collaboration of nations led by USA for moon exploration. India is not a part.

India's stand

~~Need~~ ① Exploration for peaceful purposes.

② Scientific motives for gaining knowledge.

③ Technology development & demonstration

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Review past assumptions

(1) Space is a global good → however currently being explored on competitive lines.

(2) Space for tech application → Now scientific motives are also important.

(3) Use of space & moon for non exploitative purposes → however there are talks of space mining for minerals.

New global norms

(1) Space to support both exploration & economic development

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(2) Collaboration of multiple nations to reduce cost

(3) Learning from tech transfers

(4) Strategic autonomy equally valid in space.

Space is a new domain of global development.

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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